The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Putnam Weale's "Seizure" of the Tientsin Customs

Is Feng Yu-hsiang in League With Moscow?

The U. S. Minister's Decision to Remove Legation to Nanking

Sino-Japanese-Korean Complications in the Chientao District

Playing Hide and Seek With the Japanese Police in Dairen

By A Chinese Contributor

Moscow Insists Upon Observance of Habarovsk Protocol; Would Preserve Peiping's "Forbidden City;" China Child Welfare Sends Money to China; Others Also Thinking about the Business and Financial Slump; Interest Now Centered on Developments in Barga District, by E. U. Barung; What it Costs To Take a Trip to America, by L. G. Graham-Taylor; The Capital Question Again, by L. I. Tsok; Philippine Independence Would Result in Chinese Control; The Finest Collection of Chinese Antiques in China; Northern Militarists Provoke Crisis in the Customs.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1930 **VOLUME 53, NUMBER 3**

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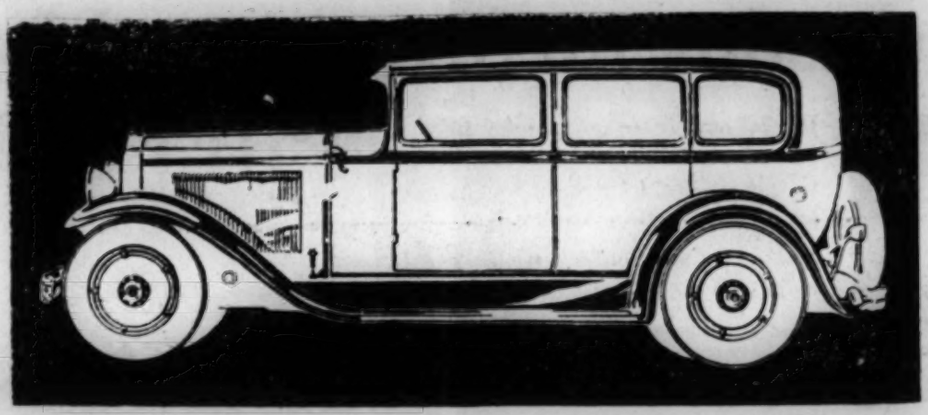

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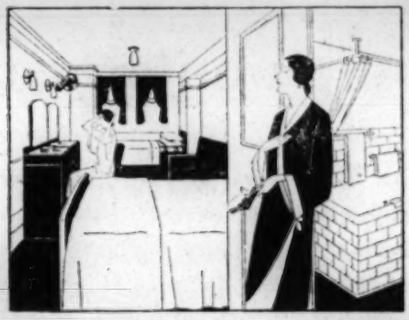

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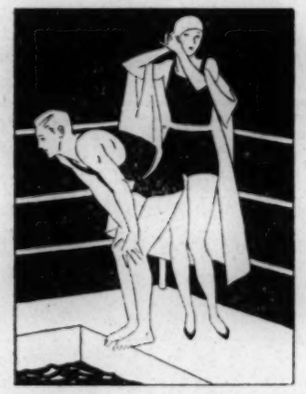

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Others Also Thinking About the Business Slump 83
Would Preserve Peiping's "Forbidden City" 84
China Child Welfare to Send Money to China! 84
Putman Weale's "Seizure" of Tientsin Customs..... 85
U. S. Minister's Decision to Remove Legation 85
Moscow Insists Upon the Habarovsk Protocol..... 86
Sino-Japanese-Korean Complications in the Chientao District 87
Is Feng Yu-Hsiang Still in League with Moscow? 89

Special Articles

What It Costs to Take a Trip to America.....
.....By L. G. Graham-Taylor 95
The Capital Question Again..... By L. I. Tsok 95
Northern Militarists Provoke Customs Crisis 96
Playing Hide-and-Seek With the Japanese Police in Dairen
.....By Tsao Lien En 97
The Finest Private Collection of Antiques in China?..... 99
Interest Now Centered on Developments in Barga
.....By E. V. Barung 104
"Philipping Independence Will Result in Chinese Control" 106
In the Field of National Reconstruction 108
Chekiang's Extensive Plans for Electrical Development...
.....By Hollis M. Arnold 110
Men and Events..... 112
Continued Disorder in India 113
French Ruthlessness in Indo-China 114
Who's Who in China 116
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 117
From the Chinese Press 121
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

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NOTICE

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

OTHERS ALSO THINKING ABOUT THE BUSINESS SLUMP

CHINESE businessmen, bankers and officials as well as foreign businessmen on the China coast should be able to get some little satisfaction out of the fact that they are not alone in their worries about the business future. And since misery loves company, there also should be some satisfaction in the fact that the business paralysis prevailing in China is widespread, affecting the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Japan and the rest of the world. Two letters received by *The Review* this week from Tokyo and New York give some idea of the depression in Japan and the United States.

From Tokyo:—"Business in Japan seems likely to get worse before this crisis is passed. Many of the business firms are unwilling to cut dividends or pass them and generally retrench. Many companies are attempting to keep up dividends by cutting wages which leads to strikes and serious industrial unrest. The newspapers are full of hard time reports....."

From New York:—"Let President Hoover say what he may and the newspapers also, but I can tell you that there has been here in the last year, not a panic, but a sheer business paralysis. Factories have been closed, offices dead, employes laid off weekly and salaries cut for those who can't be laid off. The situation has not been so bad in twenty years.... We may come out of it by autumn; we may not...."

Evidence that business and financial leaders in other parts of the world are giving the world-wide financial and business depression serious thought is indicated in the literature which is being sent out by the Stable Money Association which has its headquarters at 104 Fifth Avenue, New York. A circular mailed out on May 25 contains a report submitted by the committee on stabilization of the money standard to the Missouri Bankers Association on May 28. The last paragraph is of particular interest and coincides with a statement made previously in these columns, that the situation now prevailing in China is more than a China problem and that the time is likely to come when America and European nations interested in this market will be forced to do something in order to save their own trade position. The last paragraph in the report of the Stable Money Association on the question of "Stabilization of the Money Standard," reads as follows:

"While the problem of monetary stablization, in its larger aspects, is international in character, there rests upon us in America, and particularly upon our monetary authorities, a peculiarly heavy responsibility not to contribute toward instability by our acts, but, on the contrary, to aid by every possible means the efforts of other countries to promote stability in

the purchasing power of money as a means of promoting stable business and regularizing employment both in our own country and abroad."

The report of the Stable Money Association stated that an ambitious research project involving international study into the causes and effects of fluctuation in the purchasing power of money had been undertaken by the association. It was stated that this research program will extend into all principal countries, will require some thirty months to complete and will involve the expenditure of several hundred thousands of dollars. Mention was made of the work of the Kemmerer Commission in China last year and of efforts being exerted by the League of Nations, the International Labor Office at Geneva, of activities of the British Government through the Chancellor of the Exchequer to conduct a research into banking, finance and credit policy, and finally the recent establishment of the Bank of International Settlements which is expected to contribute toward world financial unity and commercial progress, particularly in the field of monetary stabilization. Quotations from such authorities as Owen D. Young and Sir Charles Addis openly state that the present world-wide crisis constitutes a supreme test of the present capitalistic system. The primary purpose of the Stable Money Association is to get at the root of the problem through research and thus avoid popular panaceas which might make the situation worse. A perusal of the list of officers of the association gives some indication of the standing of the organization. The president is Frederick A. Delano, former railway executive, while the board of governors includes most of the leading economists of the United States. Among the honorary vice-presidents appear the names of financial leaders in practically every country.

WOULD PRESERVE PEIPING'S "FORBIDDEN CITY"

DR. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University, in Peiping, in association with the China Society of America, has started a movement for the preservation of the "Forbidden City" in Peiping as a historical museum. In an article which was published in the April number of *China* the official bulletin of The China Society, Dr. Stuart said that the Forbidden City or old Imperial Palace which was built in the early years of the Ming Dynasty has enormous historical and aesthetic interest not only for the Chinese but for all mankind, hence steps should be taken for the preservation of the buildings. He suggested the establishment of an art museum in one section, a library in another and a historical exhibition in another part. Mankind, according to Dr. Stuart, has produced but three great architectural types, the Greek, the Gothic and the Chinese, and since Chinese architecture finds its perfection in the group of buildings in the Forbidden City an effort should be made to preserve the structures and in this connection Dr. Stuart stated that the Chinese had organized a "Society for the Cooperative Preservation of Chinese Culture," which was inviting assistance from other nations. In his article Dr. Stuart mentioned the injury suffered by the New Summer Palace at the time of the British Punitive Expedition of 1906 and of the vandalism on the grounds of the Yellow Temple by foreign troops at the time of the Boxer Rebellion, hence suggested that foreigners might now make up for their past ruthlessness by assisting in the preservation of the buildings within the Forbidden City. He suggested American financial assistance in the work of restoring and preservation of the buildings. The board of directors of the China Society at a recent meeting endorsed the proposal and offered its assistance in raising funds in the United States. It was stated that the Chinese Society for the Preservation of the Preservation of Chinese Culture had sent a representative, Philip Fu, to New York to assist in the enterprise.

CHINA CHILD WELFARE SENDS MONEY TO CHINA!

ACCORDING to a letter to *The Review* written by Mrs. John Allan Dougherty of Washington, D. C., the China Child Welfare at a meeting held in New York on May 11 voted to transfer to China the sum of G. $15,000 to be used in the initial work of establishing a large orphanage for Chinese children in the National Capital at Nanking. In addition to this sum it also was voted to transfer whatever balance remained in the treasury on May 31 for a further continuation of the work. Mrs. Dougherty stated that "this constituts the beginning of real work and as time goes on we will be able to demonstrate that our intention and our part in the reconstruction of China will have been faithfully carried out." Mrs. Dougherty's letter was written as a result of reports which appeared in the newspapers in Shanghai during April and May regarding complications which the China Child Welfare had experienced in connection with its solicitation of funds in the state of Connecticut. According to these reports the Department of Public Welfare of Connecticut had rejected an application from China Child Welfare, Inc., for a license to solicit funds in that state due to the allegation that no actual money had been remitted to China. In reference to this charge, Mrs. Dougherty stated that the movement had experienced considerable difficulty in the beginning because of the lack of a definite program on the part of the National Child Welfare Association of China and because of a growing lack of interest in America in things Chinese due to the continuance of domestic discord in China. It was for the purpose of assisting the Chinese leaders in the development of a definite program for child welfare work that Mrs. Dougherty came to China last winter in order to confer with Chinese leaders both in the Government and outside. The expenses for the initial stage of the work had been underwritten by a number of Americans interested in Chinese-American relations.

Since the organization lacked capital for financing, it had been necessary to put back into the movement a certain percentage of the income obtained during the first three months of the campaign. This necessarily delayed the transmission of funds to China during the beginning of the campaign, but according to Mrs. Dougherty it is expected as the campaign gains momentum by the end of the first year that it will be shown

that the expenses of operation will constitute but a small percentage of the donations as has been demonstrated in similar drives for other movements. As a result of the technical complications experienced with the Department of Public Welfare of Connecticut, steps had been taken to meet the requirements so that a license could be issued. At a meeting of the board of directors held on May 11, Mrs. Dougherty was elected managing director, two additional members were added to the board and a resolution adopted providing that five out of nine or six out of ten votes of the executive committee would be required for a quorum. The executive secretary was instructed to submit a statement of receipts and expenditures to the directors of the organization residing in China. The directors of China Child Welfare, Inc., include the names of many persons known in China, among them being Owen Roberts, chairman; Dr. E. H. Hume, Sidney L. Gulick, Bishop Frances J. McConnell, Mrs. Owen Roberts, Samuel S. Young, Chinese consul-general in New York, while the national committee is headed by Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister, who is honorary chairman; Ray Lyman Wilbur, U. S. Secretary of the Interior; Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain. Miss J. L. Simpson of the China Society is secretary of the organization. According to plans formulated while Mrs. Dougherty was in China last winter, the organization hopes to cooperate with a child relief project established in Nanking sometime ago for the housing of children refugees from famine districts as well as orphans of soldiers killed in the war. The present Nanking orphange which is under the supervision of Madame Chiang Kai-shek now has more than 500 children under its supervision, all of whom are housed in buildings constructed in the vicinity of the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum on the outskirts of Nanking.

PUTNAM WEALE'S "SEIZURE" OF TIENTSIN CUSTOMS

GEN. Yen Hsi-shan's action in appointing the British writer and propagandist, Putnam Weale as Commissioner Customs at Tientsin, and Weale's acceptance of the post and forcible ousting of the *legal* Commissioner, Col. Hayley Bell, reflects credit upon neither Yen nor Weale. This is a fine example of a paid-propangandist becoming the victim of his own propaganda. Since his appointment as editor of Gen. Yen's official organ, the *Peiping Leader*. Putnam Weale has been urging the Shansi faction to seize the Tientsin Customs House. Gen. Yen, however, lacked courage, for while Yen's foreign minister in Peiping has made frequent statements about what Yen intended to do, nothing happened. But Putnam Weale kept writing editorials on the question, telling Yen how he could replenish his war chest by seizing the Tientsin customs. Just what happened we do not know, but apparently Gen. Yen told Putnam Weale to go ahead and do what With his bluff called, Weale, apparently decided to he had been saying could and should be done. go ahead and take action. Weale went to Tientsin on Sunday night and on Monday morning, escorted by Shansi soldiers without uniforms, he appeared at the Customs House and ousted the Central Government's representative and took charge. The situation rests at that point with Putnam Weale, a professional writer and novelist and paid-propagandist sitting in the chair of the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin! The situation is ridiculous in the extreme and approaches comic-opera. One can imagine the impression created abroad by these reports upon persons interested in China and seriously trying to follow developments in the Chinese situation. Here's one Britisher, employed by a rebel faction in China, forcibly ousting another Britisher, who is employed by the recognized government of the country. The British Government used to have power to enforce discipline among its own nationals in China, but apparently the British Gevernment with its troubles in India, Malta, Egypt, Palestine and about everywhere else where the British flag flies, has lost its punch in this part of the world. By his sensational action Putnam Weale has succeeded in getting his name printed in the newspapers and may sell a few extra copies of his latest novels. But he has done nothing to enhance the prestige of his Chinese employers or of the country to which he claims allegience!

U. S. MINISTER'S DECISION TO REMOVE LEGATION

THE DECISION of the American Government, following a recommendation of Minister Johnson, to remove the U.S. Legation from Peiping to Nanking is a timely move and a friendly gesture which will be appreciated by most Chinese, particularly at this time when Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and other militarists are exerting their utmost to destroy the only group in China that holds out some promise of better conditions. When Minister Johnson first arrived in China he announced that his instructions were to maintain close contact with the recognized National Government. Since that time Mr. Johnson has spent most of his time in Nanking, making that city his headquarters while making trips to Peiping, Hankow and Shanghai for the purpose of familiarizing himself with conditions at first hand. Also, it has been known that temporary quarters for the American Minister have been prepared in the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, pending the construction of Legation buildings in Nanking. A dispatch from Washington by the *United Press* on June 14 stated that Minister Johnson had definitely recommended to Colonel Stimson, Secretary of State, the immediate removal of the Legation from Peiping. In reference to Minister Johnson's request, Mr. Stimson expressed the view that the United States might be unintentionally doing some harm to the National Government, or ar least displaying a lack of courtesy, in allowing the Legation to remain in Peiping. A further report from Washington on June 15 stated that in the event of the early removal of the Legation from Peiping that several minor officials would be maintained in that city, the intention apparently being to reduce the Legation to the status of a Consulate since all important records would be removed to the South. The Washington message stated that the removal of the Legation would enable the abolition of the Legation Guard of about 500 marines, thus resulting in a considerable financial saving. Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, apparently had not

seen the report from Washington regarding the removal of the American Legation when he issued a statement on last Monday morning to the effect that "the persistence of the foreign Powers in continuing to maintain their Legations in Peiping was to be deplored, due to the fact that the presence of the Legations gives the self-seeking Northern militarists a false hope that a rival government established in Peiping might obtain foreign recognition." Dr Wang declared that there is no reason under International usage or expediency why the Legations should not be removed to Nanking, or in the absence of suitable buildings, to Shanghai as a temporary measure. The present status of the various foreign Legations on this question of removal from Peiping was explained in the following announcement of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs last week.

The Shanghai office of the Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a statement made public yesterday, announces that the Legations of Cuba, Norway and four other foreign Powers have been removed from Peiping and are now located either in Shanghai or Nanking. It is predicted in Chinese circles that other foreign Powers will shortly move their Legation to Nanking or Shanghai, unless the political situation grows worse.

"The announcement states that the British, Japanese, German and Belgium Legations have permanent representatives residing either in Shanghai or at Nanking. It is pointed out that while the American Legation has no representative permanently stationed in Shanghai or Nanking, the American Minister to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, spends considerable of his time either in Shanghai or at the capital, and that he announced upon his arrival in China that his Government had instructed him to remain near the seat of the Chinese Government.

"Following is a list of the addresses of the Legation and Legation representatives in Shanghai, as set forth by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

"Cuban Minister to China, 604 Rue Lafayette.
"Norwegian Minister, 29 Szechuen Road.
"Finnish Charge d'Affaires, 63 Route de Boissezon.
"Turkish Charge d'Affaires, 191 Route Dupleix.
"Representative of Polish Legation, 111 Jessfield Road.
"Czecho-Slovakia representative, 510 Avenue Foch.
"Japanese Acting Minister, 1 North Yangtze Road.
"Representative of Great Britain, 8 Route Ghisi.
"Representative of Germany, 9 Whangpoo Road.
"Representative of Belgium, 15 Rue Cornelle."

MOSCOW INSISTS UPON THE HABAROVSK PROTOCOL

REPORTS from Nanking, Mukden and Moscow this week all agreed upon the point that the Sino-Russian C. E. R. conference is still deadlocked, the reason being the Soviet demand that the Habarovsk protocol which China signed under duress last fall must be carried out in fullest detail. This the Chinese delegation, headed by Mo Teh-hui, has refused to do, hence the deadlock. A message by the *United Press* on June 7 from Moscow stated that the Soviet official press was expressing "irritation" with reports from Nanking which the Russians claimed were handicapping the conference. The Soviet Government denied that the C. E. R. conference had opened, or even that certain preliminary negotiations had taken place. The Chinese side of the story was given in a *Kuo Min* report from Shenyang (Mukden) stating that Mo Teh-hui, Chinese delegate and Karakhan, Soviet delegate "are at loggerheads in regard to the question whether or not the formal discussions should be conducted according to the Habarovsk protocol" Since the Chinese Government refused to ratify the Habarovsk protocol and dismissed from office the Chinese delegate Tsai Yu-hen, who signed it, the National Government, obviously, refuses to consider it binding. But the Soviet Government has insisted all along that the protocol must stand and has refused to discuss anything which the Russians consider was settled at the conclusion of the Sino-Russian conference last year. This attitude on the part of the Soviet makes it impossible for China to bring up such vital questions as the curbing of the arbitrary powers of the Soviet General Manager of the C. E. R., the maintenance of parity on the party of Chinese and Russian employes or in fact anything except the question of China's purchase of the railroad and some minor matters. As to the matter of buying the railroad, the Russians were quoted in a *United Press* dispatch as being quite willing to sell—at a price—and the tentative figure mentioned was G.$700,000,000, an impossible figure and approximately three times the value of the railway as listed in the Soviet official reports published by the railway printing office in Harbin. The Chinese report from Mukden also stated that the Soviet Government was trying to force China to agree to restoration of diplomatic relations before attempting to settle the C. E. R. controversy. This, China has refused to agree to, but has told the Russians that China might agree to the conclusion of a new Sino-Soviet commercial treaty in the event everything comes out all right on the railway question. Further reports from Mukden regarding the Moscow conference, which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai stated that Karakhan had definitely demanded restoration of diplomatic relations prior to the opening of the C. E. R. Conference. Other reports state that Karakhan had even questioned the credentials of Mo Teh-hui, the chief Chinese delegate, said credentials having been issued by the National Government prior to Mr. Mo's departure for Moscow. In some quarters it has been suggested that the Soviet Government is purposely dragging out the conference in the hope that the National Government will be overthrown and a new group will come into power in China that might be more friendly toward the U. S. S. R. The Moscow papers are said to be printing daily reports of the alleged gains of the Chinese communists, apparently hoping for the development of another "Red" regime in China. Han Shih-tseng, Chinese Consul-General stationed at Blagovestschensk, Siberia, has demanded that the Soviet authorities return all property which was looted from the Chinese consular premises during the Sino-Russian crisis last fall.

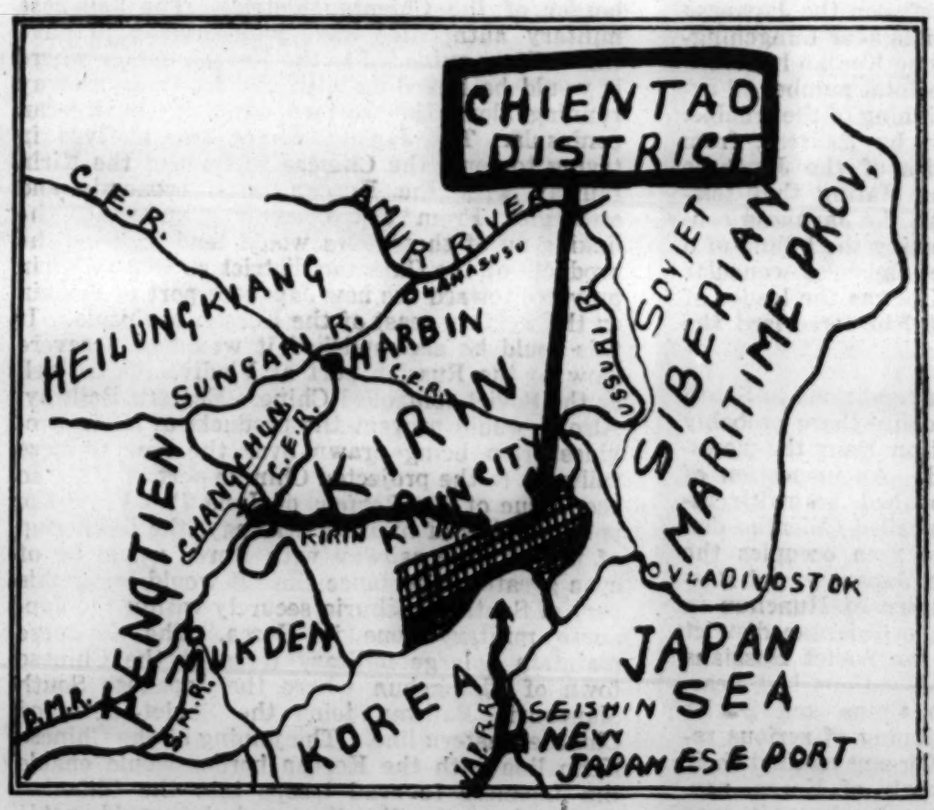
According to reports from Harbin on June 9, the peasant uprisings in the Siberian Maritime Province are continuing, the motive for the revolts being the shortage of foodstuffs. In a review of the situation since the beginning of the trouble, it was stated that the original outbreak occurred at Suchan in the southern part of the Maritime Province to the east of Vladivostok. There had been several fights between the Suchan coal miners and the division of the Red Army stationed in Vladivostok, the latest reports stating that communication had been cut between Vladivostok and Suchan, but that Vladivostok as well as Habarovsk were still held by the Red Army. The Soviet authorities requested permission of the Chinese authorities to transfer Red troops over the C. E. R., which was refused. The Soviet Government sent a high official from Moscow to investigate the situation and in the meantime was adopting strong measures to suppress the uprisings in the villages. The concensus of opinion was that the trouble had been caused by the rigorous enforcement of Stalin's policy of land-communisation, the land-owning

peasants having put up a strong fight, thousands having fled to the mountains and forests or across the line into Chinese territory. Reports from Harbin state that the border districts are over-run with detachments from the Soviet secret police (G. P. U.) in many cases it was reported that Soviet officials in the Far East as well as members of the Soviet Communist Party and even members of the Red army are strongly dissatisfied with the Moscow policy and in some cases had joined the mutineers. The member of the Moscow Political Bureau sent to the Far East, is a Mr. Gamarniuk, who had been given full power to adjust the situation even to the extent of dismissing Far Eastern officials.

Peasant refugees to the number of 150 arrived in Harbin during the week prior to June 9 and were being cared for by White Russian relief organizations. It was stated that all the stations along the C. E. R. are crowded with refugees from Siberia. On June 7 approximately 100 Russians who had been taken prisoners by the Soviet Red Army at the time of the invasion of the Barga District of Heilungkiang province last fall, were released and returned to Manchouli.

Sino-Japanese-Korean Complications in the Chientao District

SERIOUS complications allegedly resulting in the dispatch of a considerable force of Japanese troops into the Chientao district of Kirin province of Manchuria, have been reported in the Chinese and Japanese newspapers. The original report which appeared in the *Manchuria Dally News* (Japanese) on June 3 stated that a band of alleged Korean communists had made a raid into the Chinese town of Toutaokou, located in the Chientao district of Kirin province and had burned the Korean primary school, the Korean settlement house, the house occupied by the chairman of the Japanese residents council as well as several other Japanese houses, the electric light and power house, two or three Japanese and Korean Schools, the Japanese Oriental Development Company, the telephone and telegraph office and two or three railway bridges. The Korean band, said to have numbered 100 was well armed with rifles and revolvers as well as bombs. These incidents are said to have taken place on May 30 and 31. A later report from Seoul, Korea stated that Chinese rioters had burned a railway bridge near Lungchingtsun, causing a blockade of railway traffic. A further Japanese report claimed that evidence had been found linking the Korean raiders with Russian communists at Chita as well as with Korean communist organizations in the Seishin and Kanko districts of northern Korea.



This rough sketch map shows the location of the so-called Chientao district of Kirin province, an obvious danger spot in the relations of China, Japan and Soviet Russia since this is the area where the territories of these three countries join.

Other reports which appeared in the English language newspapers in Japan were essentially the same, al of the dispatches labeling the Koreans as "communists" but a dispatch from Tokyo by the *Associated Press* which appeared in the *Manila Bulletin* probably came nearer the truth when it stated that "the disturbances were caused by bands of Koreans opposed to Japanese rule in Korea." This report also stated that there had been disturbances in the town of Hunchun located near the Siberian border. Also it stated that there was evidence that the Koreans were in league with Chinese "communists." The report which appeared in the English edition of the *Osaka Mainichi* stated that the Korean raiders were mounted and in addition to the raids on Toutaokou, that two other towns Lungching and Sandokow had been affected. This report claimed that the raiders had been dispersed by Japanese police and the Chinese military, "but there was a possibility of Japanese troops being dispatched into the district." Another paper, the *Japan Times*, stated that Japanese police and Chinese troops were rushed to the scene, this report concluding with the following significant statement, "The latest report from the

Chientao district states that realizing the need of closer cooperation between the Koreans and the Japanese in the yet sparsely populated fringe of Manchuria, a plan to call a convention of the representatives of both is under way." This report concluded with the statement that the Chinese mayor of the city of Ryusei called on the Japanese consul expressing regret over the occurrence and promising to see to the safety of the residents with greater care. The streets of the city were heavily guarded by Chinese troops, the town virtually being under martial law. On June 5 the *Manchuria Daily News*, organ of the Japanese South Manchuria railway stated that 300 Koreans "of communistic color" who had raided Toutaokou had established their base in the mountains about five miles from the town, the base being practically impregnable. "Under these circumstances, either hundreds of police must be dispatched from Korea *in terms of the existing police regulations*, or else sufficient Japanese troops must be sent. Korean and Japanese residents are raising a cry for the dispatch of troops."

A *Reuter* dispatch from Tokyo dated June 12 stated that the Japanese Consul in the Chientao district had reported to the Japanese Government that 22 Korean "terrorists" had been arrested following a fierce engagement between the Japanese consular police and the terrorists near Lungchingsun. The report stated that one Korean had been killed and two wounded. The total number of arrests were forty since the beginning of the trouble.

A further dispatch, also by *Reuters*, from Dairen, quoted the authorities of the Japanese South Manchuria Railway as stating that telegrams had been received from the Japanese consulate at Lungchingtsun reporting the killing of a Korean named Kin by the Japanese consular police. It was alleged that Kin was the leader of the revolutionary group that had terrorized the Chientao district.

As persons familiar with conditions in South Manchuria and Korea must realize there probably is much more to this situation than the newspaper reports have indicated. An inspection of the rough sketch map published herewith indicates the location of the so-called Chientao district of Kirin province. The area occupies the corner district where Chinese, Japanese and Russian territories meet. The town of Hunchun in the southeastern corner of the Chientao district was bombed and burned by the Soviet Russians during the Sino-Russian complications last year, these complications between China and Soviet Russia also marking the beginning of serious revolutionary activities of the Koreans against their Japanese rulers in various parts of Korea, particularly the students in Seoul where it was reported that the Japanese at one time arrested more than 10,000. In several of the attacks which the Soviet Russians launched on the Chinese border towns, the attacking forces were made up of so-called Korean communists led by Soviet officers. The Chinese town of Lahususu at the mouth of the Sungari river was captured and burned by one of these Korean "communist" armies which had been organized by the Soviet authorities. It is therefore fairly safe to assume that the Red Russians probably have had something to do with the recent developments in the Chientao district, but probably not correct to allege that the Korean raiders were all "communists." The term *Korean revolutionist* probably comes nearer the mark.

Also there is significance that these events happened in the Chientao district. This section of territory, located entirely within Kirin province, adjoins northern Korea. It is settled by Chinese and Koreans, but the Koreans outnumber the Chinese. About ten years ago the Japanese military alleged the existence of Korean revolutionary activities in this district and dispatched an army into the territory. It supposedly was a result of this occupation that the Chinese were forced to agree to the opening of a number of Japanese consulates with so-called "police-boxes" attached, in the Chientao area. This was called the "police-enforcement act," referred to in one of the recent dispatches.

There is a further chapter to this situation when considered in the light of the "railway-battle" between the Chinese and Japanese in this section of Manchuria. For many years the Japanese have been pressing the Chinese to complete a railway which runs from Changchun through the city of Kirin and thence eastward to the border of the Chientao district. The Japanese military authorities have long desired to have this railway extended to the Korean border where it would be linked-up with the Japanese railway running along the western coast of the Korean peninsula. The Japanese have two motives in trying to force the Chinese to connect the Kirin railway with the Korean lines, economic and strategic. From an economic standpoint, the linking-up of these lines would tend to draw the products of the Chientao district as well as Kirin province toward the new Japanese port of Seishin on the western coast of the Korean peninsula. If this could be accomplished it would be a severe blow to the Russian port of Vladivostok as well as the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway. Also it would prevent the products of Kirin province from being drawn over the new Chinese railways to the projected Chinese port of Hulutao (see issue of *The Review* of June 7). From the point of view of military strategy, the linking-up of the Chinese railway with Korea would be of even greater importance since it would bring this part of South Manchuria securely within the Japanese military zone in Korea. The Japanese maintain a large military force at the Chinese town of Changchun where the Japanese South Manchuria Railway joins the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern line. The joining of the Chinese Kirin line with the Korean border would enable the Japanese to send troops into the Chientao district from two directions and also would enable the Japanese to transport troops into the hinterland of the Soviet port of Vladivostok.

The Chientao district is a comparatively small area and not of great economic importance, but considered in the light of the clashing interests of China, Japan and Soviet Russia in this section, any happenings in this territory, similar to those described in the foregoing, are undoubtedly of much greater importance than the meager dispatches indicate!

Is Feng Yu-hsiang Still in League With Moscow?

THE *United Press*, which is one of the leading American press services, circulated a dispatch from Tokyo on June 9 which was published in various newspapers in the Far East, stating that the *Chugai Shogyu*, a conservative Japanese daily published in Tokyo, had published a dispatch alleging that Moscow is still supporting Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. The Japanese newspaper asserted, "Russia is evidently trying to transplant her power in China through the instrument of General Feng's power. Feng, for his part is taking advantage of Russia's hatred of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the commander of the Nanking armies, to push forward his ambitions." The paper then reviewed the history of Soviet intrigue in China from the day in Canton when Soviet advisers were employed to assist in the military advance to the Yangtsze Valley. This advance eventually swept northward to Peiping and resulted in the so-called "consolidation of China" under the Kuomintang Party Government of which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is the head.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Government Forces, Discussing the Situation with Admiral Yang Shu-chwang. Admiral Yang is Head of the Fukien Provincial Government. This Picture was Taken in Pukow Recently.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, then realizing the dangers of the Soviet alliance broke with the Russians and expelled Borodin the political adviser and Gen. Galens, the military adviser. Borodin is now in Moscow at the head of the Soviet official *Tass* news agency, while Gen. Galen, under the name of Gen. Vassili Bluecher was appointed commander-in-chief of the Soviet Far Eastern Red Army which harassed the Chinese frontier and finally invaded Chinese territory in the Barga District of Heilungkiang province during the course of the Sino-Soviet complications over the Chinese Eastern railway in Manchuria last summer and fall. In addition to these two important Soviet figures, authorities on Chinese political conditions, Karakhan, the former Soviet Ambassador in Peiping, is now in charge of Far Eastern Affairs in the Soviet Foreign Office and also is at the head of the Soviet Delegation which is negotiating with the Chinese Delegation, headed by Mo Teh-hui, now in Moscow. Continuing the report in the Japanese newspaper stated that Marshal Feng, following his defeat by the Manchurian forces at the Nankow Pass, fled to Moscow and resided there for the period of one year. It has repeatedly been charged that Feng has received Soviet material and moral support, arms, munitions and money—since he returned to the command of his troops which are now threatening Nanking along a wide front in the region of the Yellow River. Feng has been defeated many times, but he still occupies a strong position in the North. Why? One reason is that he commands an advantageous geographical position, "but the main reason is to be found in the support given him by Soviet Russia. If the Northern militarists win the present struggle, the influence of Soviet Russia again will be predominant in Central China."

In addition to this report in the Tokyo newspaper there have been other authoritative as well as circumstantial reports pointing to the fact that Feng is still in alliance with the Russians despite denials which have been made by some of his followers. For example, a British missionary who was in Shensi at the time Feng's troops advanced into Honan at the beginning of the present struggle, declared, in the course of an address delivered in Shanghai that Feng's forces are equipped throughout with rifles bearing the Soviet trademark. Further, it has been reported that members of the Chinese Delegation now attending the Moscow Conference have reported the presence in Moscow of representatives of the Kuominchun, and that it has been commonly reported in Moscow that the Soviet Government is extending financial assistance to the Feng group. Also there was a report from Tientsin on June 9 alleging that Marshal Feng now has three Soviet advisers with him in Honan, all of them being military men from Urga. It was claimed that if Feng is successful in capturing the Wu-Han district that he will immediately gather the various communist gangs operating south of the Yangtsze under his banner and create a Soviet government reaching straight through the country from Canton to Urga, Mongolia. The report claimed that in the event of Feng's defeat by the National Forces that he will drop back into Inner Mongolia and through assistance extended by the Soviet Government will link up all of Mongolia as well as Sinkiang, with the Soviet Government being maintained in Urga.

Of further interest in connection with the allegations regarding Marshal Feng's connections with the Soviet is the fact that one of the Kuomintang leaders in Peiping, who is supposed to have close connections with Marshal Feng, in a recent interview which appeared in the North China papers stated that one of the first diplomatic moves, in the event of a victory by the Northern Coalition, would be immediate resumption of relations with Soviet Russia. Also, it is a fact that the actual beginning of the rebellion in Honan against the National Government late last year coincided almost to the day with the Soviet invasion of North Manchuria. This, of course, may have been a coincidence, but as stated, the two attacks began at the same time. Also, it

is a fact which the authorities in Manchuria will certify to that every time the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces indicate an intention of giving the Central Government military assistance, the Soviet military forces in Manchuria immediately become aggressive on the Manchurian border. This again may be a coincidence, but there is a general feeling in Manchuria that Soviet Russia will stop at nothing short of serious international complications, to embarass the Chinese National Government.

The motives of the Soviet Government are, naturally not difficult to discern. First, there is the motive of revenge against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders in the Kuomintang who were responsible for the spoilation of Moscow's plans to dominate China, create a reign of terror and make this country an appendage of Moscow as a step in the realization of Moscow's dream of a world revolution. But of more practical importance, from the particular standpoint of Moscow's alleged support of Marshal Feng, are the allegations that Feng is under heavy financial obligations to the Soviet and has promised them valuable railway and economic concessions in North China, Mongolia and Sinkiang, in the event he can become the dictator of the Chinese state.

LATEST POLITICAL EVENTS

Outstanding events of the week in the political-military situation have been the seizure of the Tientsin customs house by agents of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, a reported peace move by Marshal Chang Huseh-liang, head of the administration in the Three Eastern Provinces, the re-occupation of Changsha by the National forces and the political assasination of Gen. Lui Huan-yen, military governor of Kwangsi province by an agent of Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, head of the Kwangsi rebels.

The forcible seizure of the Tientsin Customs Administration was carried out on the morning of June 16 by Lennox Simpson (Putnam Weale) who has been serving as chairman of Gen. Yen's propaganda committee as well as editor of Yen's official organ, *The Peiping Leader*. Simpson was appointed Customs Commissioner at Tientsin by General Yen, following which he proceeded to the Customs House and assumed charge in the name of the Superintendent of the Tientsin Customs, the Mayor of Tientsin and the Acting Garrison Commander of the city. Simpson declared that the portion of the customs revenues at Tientsin which were earmarked for payment of foreign loans would be deposited in the designated banks as heretofore, but that all other revenues above the standard 5 percent would be diverted to the treasury of Gen. Yen. He also announced that all members of the staff who would agree to obey the orders of Gen. Yen could remain in office, but that all others who refused to obey Gen. Yen's orders would be dismissed. Col. Hayley-Bell, the Customs Commissioner, employe of the Central Administration, which has its headquarters in Shanghai, who had refused to hand over the funds to Gen. Yen, immediately went to the British Consulate-General and reported the situation and also sent an official report of the situation to F. W. Maze, Inspector General at Shanghai. Immediately following Simpson's action in taking charge of the Customs House, Gen. Yen issued a telegram stating, "I have repeatedly notified Mr. Hayley-Bell to stop remitting the Customs revenues to the South, but he has not complied: therefore, it is now necessary to remove him." Gen. Yen also announced that he had appointed Lennox Simpson as adviser to his military headquarters and concurrently Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin and had ordered him to take charge of the receipts. On June 6, Tchou Ngao-hsiang, director of Gen. Yen's Foreign Bureau at Tientsin, announced to the newspaper correspondents in Peiping that it was Gen. Yen's intentions to dismiss F. W. Maze, Inspector General of Customs, at Shanghai as soon as Gen. Yen had defeated the Central Government forces and assumed control of governmental affairs. While there were reports from Peiping that the Diplomatic Corps might issue a statement regarding Yen's seizure of the Tientsin Customs House, no statement had been issued up to the time of going to press.

T. V. Soong, National Minister of Finance on Monday, June 17 issued the following statement, "The forcible seizure of the Tientsin Customs by agents of the Northern militarists constitutes a serious blow to the National credit, endangering all future plans of financial rehabilitation as well as the existing foreign and domestic obligations secured on the Customs. The Tientsin Commissioner, Col. Hayley-Bell has maintained the best traditions of the service in refusing to allow the disruption of the integrity of the Customs. Steps are however being taken which will insure the collapse of this move of the militarists in trying to destroy the only possible instrument of national credit, which action is sufficient refutation of any confidence in their own claim that they would very shortly be able to overthrow the National Government, and establish a government of their own."

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Political Administration in Manchuria, who may have a deciding voice in the settlement of the present political and military complications in China.

Reports regarding moves which Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the administration in

the Three Eastern Provinces, has made in trying to bring about a compromise in the civil war, have been most meager. On June 14 it was reported that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang had wired to Generals Yen Hsi-shang and Feng Yu-hsiang declaring the civil war to be a disgrace to national prestige and extremely disadvantageous to the Kuomintang and the Chinese people, and declaring his readiness to act as mediator. A dispatch from Nanking dealing with the subject which appeared in *The China Press*, one of the British newspapers in Shanghai, alleged that Marshal Chang had at the same time telegraphed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek informing the National leader of his telegram to Yen and Feng and declaring that in the event Yen and Feng refused to accept his proposal to mediate, that the Manchurian forces would be mobilized against the Northern rebels. On the following day, the official *Kuo Min* news agency issued a report from Nanking stating that the National State Council had received Marshal Chang's telegram and declaring that Manchuria had decided to dispatch forces to assist the National Government. The report alleged that mobilization of the Manchurian forces were only awaiting the instructions of the Central Government. On June 17, Wang Chia-tseng, Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, a Mukden appointee, departed from Nanking for Manchuria. While it was reported that Mr. Wang's trip was being taken for the purpose of attending a memorial service for the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling, it was generally understood that the real purpose was in connection with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's efforts to bring about a compromise between the contending factions. A dispatch from Mukden stated that an extraordinary conference of all civil and military officials in Manchuria had been called for the purpose of discussing measures for the strengthening of national defense in the Three Eastern Provinces.

Dispatches from Hankow by *Reuters* and the Japanese *Rengo* service on June 17 stated that the Central Government forces under Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government, had occupied Changsha, the provincial capital, the way for this having been paved by the National Fleet under Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, who had occupied the town of Yochow two days previously. The Kwangsi rebels and the Ironsides had offered no resistence either to the fleet or to the forces of Gen. Ho Chien who had marched overland from Yohlushan. The next objective of the Kwangsi rebels is unknown, but Gen. Ho Ying-chin, National Minister of War and commander of the Government forces at Hankow called a military conference which was attended by Generals Tan Tao-yuan, Hsia Toh-yin, Li Wen-heng and a personal representative of Gen. Lu Tih-ping, head of the Kiangsi provincial government, to consider the next step in the campaign. It was rumored in Shanghai that Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, head of the Kwangsi rebels and Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, head of the Ironsides, would now adopt the tactics which have been followed by the communist gangs and split their forces into small groups in order to elude the Government forces, By some it was thought they might attempt to invade Kiangsi province with the object of attacking Nanchang and if successful, making an attempt on Kiukiang in order to cut the Nationalist line on the Yangtsze. It is now generally known that the Kwangsi rebels and Ironsides are poorly armed and in no position to oppose the Government force s.

Some of the Kuomintang "Outs" Who Have Been Trying for Many Weeks in Peiping to Get Together for the Purpose of Forming an Opposition Government. Those in the Picture are: Left to right: Hsieh Chih, Fu Yu-lin, Chen Kung-Po, Tan Cheng.

Of direct connection with the activitiesof the Kwangsi rebels was the murder of Gen. Liu Huan-yen, military governor of Kwangsi province on Saturday, June 14, in Canton by a member of his own bodyguard, who had been bribed to commit the act by Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, commander of the Kwangsi forces. The man who shot Gen. Liu was named Fung Ming-shing and he committed the act by shooting Gen. Liu in the back while the General was at dinner. The murder was committed at the New Asia hotel and created a considerable stir in Canton due to the fact that Gen. Liu had been invited to Canton for a conference on the rehabilitation of Kwangsi province following the defeat of Gen. Bei Tsun-chi. It was stated that Gen. Bei held Gen. Liu responsible for the downfall of the Kwangsi party last year, Gen. Liu having sided with the Government. The assassin, who was arrested shortly after the murder confessed that Gen. Bei had promised him the sum of $10,000 and the post of regimental commander in the Kwangsi army for committing the murder. According to the report from Canton it was not thought that the assasination would have any effect on the political situation in Canton and immediately it was announced that there would be

no interference with Canton's dispatch of troops northward into Hunan and Kiangsi in pursuit of the Kwangsi rebels and Ironsides.

NORTHERN POLITICAL AND PARTY DEVELOPMENTS

The efforts of representatives of various estranged Kuomintang Party factions in Peiping to effect a compromise, apparently are no nearer realization than they were when the conferences began several weeks ago, according to reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai as well as Peiping. The *Peiping Leader*, which is Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's official organ, on June 7 which stated that the recent exchange of telegrams between members of the Right Wing in Peiping and Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader in Hongkong "have further widened the gulf between the two sides and made an immediate settlement out of the question." This report also stated that Chao Tai-wen, a member of the Hopei (Chihli) provincial government who had been trying to bring about a reconciliation between the two opposing Kuomintang elements "had entered a local hospital for a rest cure." Continuing, the report quoted members of the Western Hills or Right Wing group as recommending that the "past be buried." This referred to the squabble regarding which group was to be considered the legal successor of the first national party congress.

The report which was circulated last week by the Japanese *Rengo* service stating that Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader had departed from his refuge in the British Colony of Hongkong, for Peiping, apparently was without foundation because the *Sin Wan Pao* on June 13 published a report from Peiping stating that two representatives of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, who had gone to Hongkong for the purpose of escorting Mr. Wang to Peiping, had reported that Wang China-wei still refused to proceed North and still maintained the view that an "extended Party congress," should be held immediately in order to bring about an amicable settlement of Party affairs. A report in the *Shun Pao* from Peiping on June 14 stated that Chen Kung-po, Fu Shu-lin and Chao Pai-lin had gone to Tientsin for a conference with Quo Tai-chi on the question of the proposed "extended party conference," and stated that a decision had been reached for the issuance of a manifesto on the question as soon as the proper signatures could be obtained. A further reports dealing with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's attitude on the Party tangle appeared in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) on June 10. This report was based on an interview with Yen which was circulated by the *Kuo Wen* agency. The report stated that Gen. Yen had refused to discuss political or party affairs saying that the National Government will be reorganized by the Party as well as the People's National Assembly. Gen. Yen denied that he was contemplating the organization of a military government in Peiping.

Northern Finances

A *Reuter* report from Peiping which appeared in the *North China Star* on June 8 stated that the financial situation in Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's headquarters at Taiyuanfu, "continued to grow worse." At the beginning of June, Gen. Yen's Shansi bank notes had dropped to 48-cents on the dollar, necessitating the organization of a committee by Gen. Shang Chen, the acting military head of the province. This committee had decided that applications for remittances from the province would only be considered from reputable firms and that when the rate fell below 38 percent, that the provincial authorities would hold themselves responsible for the differense. The slump in Gen. Yen's currency had caused serious compilcations on the part of the staff of the Taiyuanfu arsenal who were demanding an increase in salaries based on the value of the dollar in Tientsin. It also was stated that foreign firms that had sold military materials to the Shansi government were having trouble in obtaining payment and had rejected an installment-payment plan which Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had proposed.

Sun Chuan-fang, retired militarist, former controller of the Lower Yangtsze provinces, in an interview, declared he had no intention of accepting the post of "Pacification Commissioner of Territory north of the Yangtsze." He also said that he was not trying to influence the actions of his former subordinate generals who now hold posts in the National army.

On June 9, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Muden administration, telegraphed to Nanking requesting that the life of Gen. Wan Hsuan-tsai be spared. Gen. Wan, former chairman of the Honan provincial government was captured by the Nanking forces during April in the fighting at Kweiteh. Gen. Wan is now held a prisoner in Nanking and according to report he was to be court-martialled and shot.

A report by the Japnaese *Rengo* service from Tsinan on June 17 claimed that Northern troops belonging to Gen. Shih Yu-shan had cut the Tientsin-Pukow railway between Taian and Tamenkuo and communication had been temporarily suspended. Gen. Han Fu-chu, commander of the Government forces at Tsinanfu, had sent a force to the place and repaired the tracks. According to reports on June 18 the city of Tsinan was still in the hands of the Government troops despite reports from Peiping and elsewhere alleging that Gen. Han was negotiating for the surrender of the city to the Northern forces. A letter received by *The Review* from a correspondent in Tsinan, dated June 12 stated that conditions in the city were still quiet and while some of the British and American women and children had evacuated, that a considerable number still remained. The letter stated that martial law was being enforced and the gates to the walled city were closed at night.

The *Shun Pao* on June 18 reported that two battallions of Government troops under Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government, had crossed the Hsian river early on tse morning of the 17th and had re-occupied Changsha, the provincial capital. The Kwangsi rebel forces under Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, which had been in occupation of the city for several days, had evacuated without resistence. Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, commander of the National Navy, who was largely responsible for the clearing of the rebels from the Hsian river area, also moved his fleet to the Changsha district. In further reference to the drive against the Kwangsi rebels and Ironsides, a Nanking dispatch claimed that Cantonese troops under Gen. Chiang Kwang-hsi had overtaken the rebel forces and captured Hengshan in southern Hunan. Gen. Chen Chi-tang, head of the Canton government, departed from the Hunan front on June 18 to take charge of the campaign.

A Nanking dispatch in the *Shun Pao* on June 18 claimed that a considerable number of Yen Hsi-shan's troops which had succeeded in crossing the Yellow River to the east of Tsinan, had been rounded up and defeated. It was claimed that a battle was fought at Weicheng resulting in the defeat of the Northerners.

Dispatches from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters at Hsuchowfu claimed that a further attempt of the Kuominchun troops to break through the Government lines had been repulsed. Another dispatch from Hsuchowfu stated that messages sent by Feng to Yen had been intercepted in which Feng claimed the Government was purposely dropping back on the Peiping-Hankow line in order to draw the Kuominchun troops into a trap. A dispatch from Peiping stated that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had been on the Tientsin-Pukow line personally directing the attack on Tsinanfu, but had returned to his headquarters at Shihkiachwang on the Peiping-Hankow line.

The *Keh Min Jit Pao*, a Leftist Kuomintang paper, published in Shanghai, printed a report in its issue of June 18 alleging that the Kwangsi rebels and Ironsides, following the evacuation of Changsha, had advanced into Kiangsi province for the purpose of menacing Nanking's rear. It was claimed that Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, commander of the Kwangsi forces had directed his troops to Pinghsian, from Liling. It was claimed that this new move resulted from Feng Yu-hsiang's plan to capture the Wu-Han district.

ON THE COMMUNIST AND BANDIT FRONT

Changsha, June 9—Report in *North China Daily News* stated that when Government troops evacuated Changsha, the city was placarded by communist literature and labor unions which had been suppressed by Gen. Ho Chien, head of the provincial government, all reopened, but when the Kwangsi troops arrived they were again forced to close and communist literature all torn down.

Changsha, June 9—Town of Luiyang near Kwangsi-Hunan border occupied by communists.

Nanking, June 10—Telegram from Gen. Chang Hui-chan reported that most of red-bandit activities in Kiangsi had been suppressed, the reds fleeling in the direction of Chingtao.

Hsuchowfu, June 10—Bandit horde armed with rifles and machine guns ravaged city Sutsien in northern Kiangsu; bandits led by chief Liu Yungtse; claimed the bandits had looted more than 20 towns and villages in district. Provincial militia sent to area outnumbered and driven back; more reinforcements sent.

Northern Anhwei, June 10—Delayed mail report published in *North-China Daily News* stated that town of Hohshansien 40 miles southwest of Liuanchow, captured by Red troops, houses burned and citizens massacred Catholic mission premises burned. Reds commandeered all grain and destroyed all title deeds to property. Reported Reds also captured and burned town Sukiapu 30 miles southwest of Liuanchow.

Hsuchowfu, June 11—As result of withdrawal of government troops from Suchien district, bandit force calling themselves "Small Sword Society," occupied district, looted city and countryside, following which they staged a play in celebration of their victory.

Shanghai, June 11—Report in *Evening Post* stated district of Tsingliu in southwest Fukien captured by Reds, all villages burned and inhabitants murdered or carried away as hostages.

Hsuchowfu, June 13—Bandit activities in the Shankhee district of Anhwei south of Kweiteh, all suppressed by Government forces; bandits retreated to Loyi and Tucheng.

Amoy, June 13—Bandits-communists under Chen Kuo-hui attacked Chuenchow; provincial units retreated to Nangancheng; magistrate fled to Amoy.

Shanghai, June 14—Gen. Hsiung Shi-hui, head of bandit-communist suppression forces in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, sent telegram to provincial officials urging more active suppression measures.

Amoy, June 14—District city of Shangshanhsien which had been occupied by mutineers from the army of Gen. Chen Tso-chun, captured by communists who expelled mutineers. Communist force stated to belong to Chu Teh.

Hankow, June 15—Communists which had occupied the Tayeh district dropped back toward Tehshan. Japanese residents who had sought refuge aboard Japanese steamers arrived in Hankow. Japanese gunboats also returned to Hankow. Red forces numbering 2,000 occupied Tayeh on June 12 defeating garrison force of 500. Japanese gunboats dispatched to place evacuated Japanese residents as well as several American and Belgian missionaries.

Peiping, June 16—Union of Anhwei provincials in Peiping, request National Government to dispatch troops to suppress bandit activities in Yingshan, Houshan, Taihn and Shusung.

Shanghai, June 17—K. G. Wahamaki, Finnish Charge d'Affaires, requests help of National Government in effecting release of Finnish missionaries held by bandit-communist troops in Kiangsi.

Shanghai, June 17—Admiral Chen Shao-chi, commander of Second Chinese naval flotilla reported Chinese gunboats with marines had defeated and dispersed the communists which had menaced the Tayeh, Wushueh and Chichun districts of Hupeh.

Nanking, June 18—Dispatch from Chiang Peh-chen, commander of forces at Hankow, claimed that communist-bandit forces which had occupied Tayeh, to the south of Hankow in Hupeh province, had been dispersed; claimed the communists had retreated to Tinshan, having been forced to evacuate by the government airplanes.

Mei Lan-fang in New York

While the tour of Mei Lan-fang in the United States was conducted under the auspices of the The China Institute, much of his success, according to report, was due to the efforts of members of the China Society of America, an organization which is devoted to the fostering of friendly relations between China and the United States. When Mr. Mei first arrived in New York the Society gave a reception in his honor at the Plaza Hotel which was attended by a large number of prominent persons and in addition a number of the members of the Society gave private functions at which Mr. Mei was the guest of honor. Mrs. Wm. H. Moore, one of the directors of the Society gave a dinner in Mei's honor that was attended by a number of persons interested in Chinese-American relations and Mr. and Mrs. Owen F. Roberts, also directors of the Society, held an afternoon reception that was attended by practically all of the dramatic critics and leading theatrical people of New York. Miss Waterbury, another member of the Society also gave a dinner for Mr. Mei and according to report broke all the records for theatrical attendance by going to twenty-one of Mei Lan-fang's performances.

Councils Agree on Giving Telephone Franchise to I. T. & T.

Announcement was made on June 17 that the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council had reached an agreement on the terms of the telephone franchise and both have consented to the assignment of such a frahchise to the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. The agreement was reached after several months of negotiations during which the Councils have been studying the tenders of the three companies which bid for the purchase of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone company. The other two companies were the Cable, Telephone and General Trust, Ltd. and Ericsson Telephones, Ltd.

In accepting the conditions of the I. T. & T. the Councils acted on the recommendations of the board of directors and the advisory committee of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, both bodies having issued statements recently on the subject. These statements declared that the decisions were based not only on their own knowledge of the situation, but also on the recommendations of uninterested experts who were brought to Shanghai to study the conditions and make a report containing recommendations as to what system would be the best for this city.

With the acceptance of the two Councils the matter now has to come up before and be passed by a meeting of the shareholders of the Telephone Company in order to settle the sale to the I. T. and T. It is expected that this meeting will be called within a few days.

Considerable agitation against the sale of the company to a private foreign firm and the granting of a 40-year franchise has been made recently by the Chinese. The matter was first taken up by the Ministry of Communications and referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry took the stand that the granting of such a franchise was impairment of the national rights of China, that operation of the company by a private Concern was not as good and was more costly than operation by the government and that the system was different to that used in Chinese territory, which would result in an inefficient service.

Representations were made to the interested Consular officials and were taken up by local Chinese public organizations. They took the stand that the sale of the company had a direct bearing on Chinese residents of the foreign settlements and that giving concession to a foreign firm constituted another stumbling block to the rendition of the concessions. They favored the sale of the Telephone Company to the Chinese Government.

Two Foreigners Killed in Shanghai Power Station Accident

Two foreigners, David Gunn, British, and T. Poliovsky, Russian, attendants at the Fearon Road sub-station of the Shanghai Power Company, were burned to death and Woo Ming-cheng, a switchboard attendant in the station, was badly burned shortly before 7 a.m. on June 15 when they were switching over a 6,000-volt transformer which supplies power for the operation of tram cars.

Although few details of the exact cause of the accident could be ascertained, it is believed that the transformer, which operates in 35 gallons of oil, short circuited, spraying the victims with scalding oil. The oil caught fire almost immediately, making human torches of the men. Poliovsky was able to reach the middle of Fearon Road, where he collapsed. Gunn was not able to get out of the building. Woo took a different route and escaped the fire.

Gunn died at noon and Poliovsky at 1 p.m., both at the General Hospital. The fire brigade was on the scene within a few minutes after the fire started and put out the blaze with only a slight damage. Normal light and power service was not restored in the district until about 10 a.m.

Mussolini's Daughter Marries Newly Appointed Italian Consul

Miss Edda Mussolini, the 19-year old daughter of Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy was married recently in Rome to Count Galeazzo Ciano di Cortellazzo who has been appointed Italian Cousul General at Shanghai. He was formerly Secretary of the Italian Legation in Peking and is the son of the Italian Minister of Communications, Count and Countess Ciano di Cortellazzo will arrive in Shanghai some time in September.

KAO YINGS TO MAKE FINAL APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

Shun Pao Picture

This picture was taken in the jail yard at Soochow. Those in the picture are (1) Mrs. Kao Ying, (2) Kao Ying, and (3) Sun Hwan.

According to a message by *Kuo Min* from Nanking which appeared in the Shanghai newspapers on June 19, Kao Ying, former Chinese Consul at San Francisco and his wife, have decided to make a final appeal to the Supreme Court in Nanking. The Kao Ying case which attracted considerable attention in both the United States and China last originated in the discovery of approximately G.$1,000,000 worth of opium in trunks which Mrs. Kao Ying had included in her personal baggage when she entered the port of San Francisco. As a result of the discovery by the American Customs officials, Mrs. Kao Ying and her husband and also Sun Hwan, a secretary in the San Francisco, Consulate were arrested.

They were finally returned to China for trial and received sentences in the District Court at Soochow, the sentences including jail terms and heavy fines.

Conference for Revision of Cable Contracts Reopened

Negotiations regarding the termination and revision of the cable contracts between the Chinese Government and the foreign cable companies (the so-called British-Danish Cable Trust) were reopened on June 18 at Nanking. The negotiations were broken off in April after the first meeting in which the Chinese told the representatives of the cable trust in no uncertain terms that the old monopolies would not be continued after expiration, but that China would be willing to enter into new contracts containing equitable clauses.

The renewal of the negotiations follows closely on a conference between Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister, and Wang Peh-chun, the Chinese Minister of Communications, regarding the progress being made on the construction of new radio stations which, when completed about September 1, will be able to communicate directly with America and Europe.

In an interview with a representative of the *Shun Pao*, leading Chinese daily newspaper, on June 16, a spokesman for the Ministry of Communications, in substance, declared that the Chinese would not waver from their stated position—that the Government's minimum conditions would be the complete establishment of Chinese sovereiguty, that is, the right to control the receiving and sending stations established on Chinese soil and the complete abrogation of all ex-territorial and monopolistic privileges.

As most of the articles of the old contract are absolete under changing circumstances, they must be scrapped entirely and new agreements based on equitable international usage be entered into, the spokesman said, adding that there could be no possible compromise effected with the Chinese Government.

As regards the outstanding obligations, the spokesman said that these were largely due to the former Northern Government, which utilized the loan for political activities and it was somewhat inappropriate to place the responsibility on the National Government. However, this matter would probably be touched upon at the conference. The obligation in question is the $4,000,000 (Chinese currency) which the Chinese Government owes to the cable companies. Parenthetically, it will be recalled that in the conversation between Mr. Johnson and Minister Wang (see last week's issue *The Review*), the latter in speaking of this obligation said that the Ministry of Communications was floating a loan of $10,000,000 secured on revenue of radio stations and cables, 40 percent of which would be used for the liquidation of the cable debt.

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on June 17 stated that among the questions to be brought up for discussion at the meeting between the Government and cable representatives would be those concerning the landing of cable wires, telegraph rates and the right of monopoly for cablegrams. A spokesman of the Ministry declared that every effort would be made to eliminate all possibilities of encroachment upon the country's sovereignty and that such privileges as the landing of cables, etc. would have to be cancelled.

A representative of the *Sinwanpao*, leading Chinese daily paper in reporting the proceedings of the meeting on June 18, wrote that Chang Chi-hui, representing the Chinese Government, brought out clearly to the cable company representatives that the new fundamental principle laid down by the Government was the last possible offer of the Chinese Government and the old contracts should all be cancelled. Should the cable companies desire to continue operating in China, this fundamental principle must be followed. The Chinese delegates finally requested the cable representatives for quick action to avoid further delay. The representatives replied that they were not at present in a position to give definite replies, but must await instructions from their head offices.

The Government was represented at the meeting by Chwang Chi-hui, Wu Nan-bar, Nyih Shan-tze, Koh Sui-yung and Sar Zee-yun. W. D. Procter represented the British interests and J. J. Bahnson and E. S. Tollefsen represented Denmark.

Visiting Masonic Dignitaries Banquetted in Shanghai

A banquet was given at the Astor House, Shanghai, June 16 in honor of Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, by the District Grand Lodge of China under the Massachusetts Constitution. Mr. and Mrs. Dean, accompanied by Charles C. Balcom, Grand Marshal of Massachusetts Masons, and Mrs. Balcom, were visitors in Shanghai for a week on their way back to their homes in Boston after a world tour.

Captain I. V. Gillis of Peking, District Grand Master for China, under the Massachusetts Constitution, accompanied the visitors here from Hongkong and presided at last night's gathering, which was attended by many officials of the British, Scottish and Irish Masonic Constitutions.

Addresses were made by Mr. Dean, Henry, J. Clark, District Grand Master, English Constitution, Frederick G. Penfold, District Grand Master, Scottish Constitution, R. Piccozzi, Past Master, Irish Constitution, Sir Peter Grain, Past Grand Deacon, English Constitution and N. E. Lurton, Deputy for China, Massachusetts Constitution, and others. During the banquet an excellent musical program was given. Moving pictures of Masonic activities in the United States and in England were also shown. Mr. and Mrs. Dean and Mr. and Mrs. Balcom have in the meantime proceeded to North China, later going on to Japan by way of Korea. They also intend to stop at Honolulu on their way to the Pacific coast.

What it Costs to Take a Trip to America

BY L. C. GRAHAM-TAYLOR

The question of the cost of steamer fares from Shanghai to ports abroad has been the subject of much discussion recently and the general opinion seems to be that shipping companies may be forced to do something to alleviate the alarming position caused by the unprecedented drop in exchange.

In the present article, the question of fares to America and Canada in gold dollars is dealt with and it will be seen that those who desire to travel accross the Pacific are really worse off than those who want to reach England by the Suez route. At least travelling by the latter route one gets a fairly prolonged holiday of some five weeks whilst *via* Pacifie to America or Canada the trip occupies little more than two weeks.

The Principal Lines

The principal lines operating on the Pacific are the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver or Victoria, the Dollar or American Mail lines to San Francisco or Los Angeles, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle. The following table shows the fares assessed by the various companies:

Steamer	Class	Shanghai to San Francisco U. S.
All steamers other than shown below	First	$346.00
Empress of Japan	"	355.00
Siberia and Korea Maru and N. Y. K. Motorships	Cabin	270.00
Mishima, Shidzuoka, Yokohama and Iyo Maru	"	240.00
All steamers other than shown below	Second	173.00
Asama, Tatsuta, and Chichibu Maru	"	215.00
Empress of Japan and Empress of Canada	"	235.00
Taiyo Maru	"	203.00
do	Second "B"	125.00
Korea and Siberia Maru and New N. Y. K, Motorships	Tourist	140.00

Passengers also are worse off travelling on the Pacific by reason of the fact that one can only book one way *i. e.* there is no reduction for a return ticket. Indeed, the latter are not issued.

It will be noted that the minimum first class fare—Shanghai to San Francisco or Vancouver—is G.$346 which converted into local currency at the recent rates quoted viz. G.$1 equals Mex. $3.67—requires a payment here of Mex. $1,269.82. Accordingly if a person desires to travel to America or Canada and return to Shanghai he has to pay G.$692 or Mex. $2,539.64 at the present rate of exchange.

By the N.Y.K. steamers the cabin class fare is G.$270 or Mex. $990.90 or one may travel by the new N.Y.K. tourist class steamers for G.$140 or Mex. $513.80. The three new motor ships—Asama, Tatsuta, and Chichibu Maru require a minimum fare of G. $346 as in the case of the other companies. The second class fares in respect of the various steamers can be seen in the table set out above.

Working out the cost of first class fares on a daily basis it will be seen that travelling on the Pacific costs Mex. $85 per day whilst travelling to Europe via Suez costs Mex. $55 per day.

Home leave, therefore, is also an expensive business for Americans and Canadians at the present rate of exchange and statistics show that in the past they have travelled more frequently to their home country than have Europeans. As a rule the latter try to get away at least once in five years whilst in the case of Americans the usual term is about three years. Moreover, many more business men from America travel back and forth than has been the practice in the case of Britons, due no doubt in the past to the difference in time involved in the respective journeys.

Since writing the above, exchange has fluctuated somewhat but there is no appreciable difference in the figures set out above.

The Capital Question Again

BY L. I. TSOK

Amidst the unsettled situation coupled with the flying rumors, the old question of the location of the national capital now crops up again. The question as to where the seat of the central government should be located ought to be considered as finally settled, since the capture of Peking, with the subsequent change of that name to Peiping, and the establishment of the capital of the *de jure* government in Nanking two years ago. But right at the present when the internal military and political situation is rapidly developing into a crisis, people with no other than selfish political and economic motives are talking about the re-establishment of the national capital in Peiping. Some even went so far as to propose for a re-change of the name Peiping to Peking and the change of Nanking into Nanping. This would appear to be a very smart but nevetheless ridiculous piece of propaganda on the part of those who, for selfish reasons, want the capital to be restored to Peiping.

Conflicting Reports

In this connection, it is interesting to note *Reuter's* report dated Peiping, June 11, stating that the local vernacular papers assert that General Chang Hsueh-liang intends to issue a telegram urging for peace. Among the three conditions to be mentioned in the said telegram there is one to the effect that the capital should be reestablished in Peiping. However, *Reuter's* report from Shanghai on the same day says that General Yen Hsi-shan and General Feng Yu-hsiang do not insist upon the establishment of a government in Peiping. It is said that all they want is certain changes in the present regime. Then again *Reuter* reported from Peiping on the 12th giving the interview with Chu Ao-hsiang, the Director of the so-called Department of Foreign Affairs in the Northern Coalition, who stated that Nanking might remain the capital of China. What profound contradictory reports and self-inconsistencies! No wonder the people are in the mist as regards the real issue involved.

On the other hand, President Tai Chi-tao of the Examination Yuan, in reply to the above conflicting news or rumors. emphatically stated in an interview that "the reason the natioanl capital was established in Nanking was because of the political, cultural, and economic demands of the whole nation. The selfish opinions of the rebellious clique cannot change the location of the Capital."

Why Nanking Should Remain the Capital

Whatever may be the outcome of the present struggle between the Central Authorities and the insurgent militarists, and whatever may be the personal wishes of the self-centered politicians and real estate owners and investors, Nanking is and should remain the capital of China. Why? Well, here is the reason.

Brushing aside all other considerations, political, cultural, economic or otherwise, save the one consideration of national interest in the face of foreign dominance in China's external intercourse, the removal of the national capital from Nanking to Peiping is tantamount to an admission on the part of China of a diplomatic defeat, or at least compromise, to use a milder term. The spirit and traditions of the National Government of China as handed down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen are not compatible with diplomatic compromises. Remember in Peiping the Legation Quarter still exists. In the midst of the palaces and temples of that ancient city, the Legation Quarter, a relic of the Boxer days, still stands proudly as a citadel of standpattism and die-hardism. For two years the Powers have hesitated to move their legations southward. They have been patiently waiting for the time when the capital will be removed to Peiping when they can have their own ways in dealings with China, as it was the case in the "good old" days. But that time will perhaps never arrive. China today is not the same China a few years ago. She has come to realize her own positien and power.

With Nanking remaining as the capital of China, she seems to say to the foreign Powers: "If you are not going to have anything to do with us then we will certainly not have anything to do with you,"

Nanking, June 16, 1930.

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Northern Militarists Provoke Customs Crisis

Following repeated threats to take over the Customs offices at Tientsin, General Yen Hsi-shan in a telegram dated June 12 and published on June 16 in Peiping declared: "I have repeatedly notified Mr. Hayley-Bell to stop remitting the Customs revenues to the South, but he has not complied; therefore, it is now necessary to remove him."

At the same time, according to the same *Reuter* dispatch from Peiping, Gen. Yen appointed Lenox Simpson (known in journalistic circles as "Putnam Weale"), who has been for some time editor of Peking *Leader*, as adviser to the grand headquarters of the Commander-in-chief and concurrently Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin. He ordered him to proceed to Tientsin immediately to take charge of the Custom House and retain the receipts from the increased portion of the tariff in the Bank of Communications "so that none will be remitted southward for the prolongation of the war."

According to a *Rengo* dispatch of June 16, Mr. Simpson visited the Custom House at 10 a.m. and requested the commissioner to hand over charge. He produced a full commission from General Yen. Realizing the seriousness of the sitution, commissioner Hayley-Bell went to the British Consulate and at the same time made a report to the Consular Body stating that the official duties of the Tientsin Customs would be temporarily suspened.

In an interview with a *Reuter* correspondent on June 17 Mr. Simpson stated that the step taken was the only possible one left for the Northern faction as it was ridiculous to continue to permit the revenues to swell the Nanking Government's war chest. Col. Francis Hayley-Bell, also interviewed by *Reuter*, expressed surprise at the action and declared that the Customs constituted the only solid thread of China's financial fabric and should the local precedent pass unchallenged, the country,s only hope for economic recovery seemed completely doomed.

A delayed telegram declared that the Customs offices were isolated, the telephone wires being cut and all callers turned away. Official notices signed by the Garrison Commander were posted in the vicinity informing the public that adequate revenues would be deposited with the usual banks to cover the obligations of foreign loans secured on Customs revenues.

The Peking and Tientsin *Times*, in a leading article, described the events as the gravest in the history of the Chinese Customs and added that should Col. Haley-Bell's efforts fail the Customs administration would gradually disintegrate and the seizure create a precedent which would be only too eagerly followed by militarists elsewhere in China. It stated that the most distasteful fact and one of most serious concern was that a Brition should be found willing to undertake the wrecking of the only possible foundation for China's financial rehabilitation.

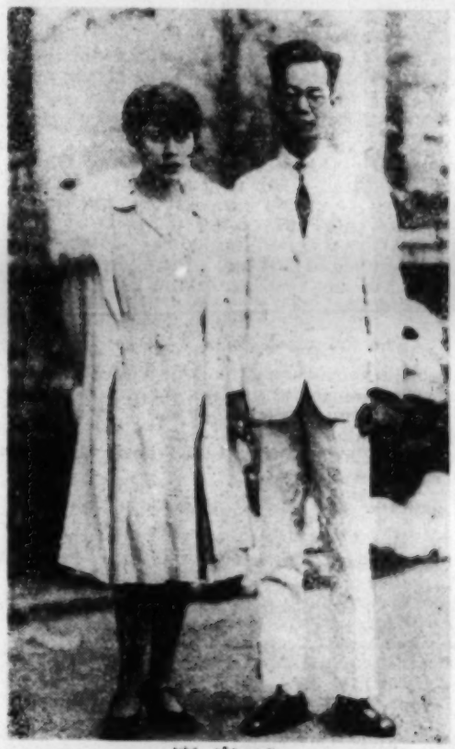
Mr. Simpson came in for good deal of criticism in both the Chinese and foreign official and unofficial circles after the coup materialized. A *Rengo* dispatch from Nanking on June 18 reported the meeting of the Central Political Council of the Nanking Government dealing with the seizure of the Customs by the Shansi faction. The meeting passed resolutions to the effect that: 1. a declaration be issued by order of the Nanking Government renouncing the forcible seizure of the Customs by Yen Hsi-shan; and 2. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs address a note to the British Minister to China requesting the punishment of Lenox Simpson. The message further stated that Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited the director of the Customs Administration and discussed ways and means of making a declaration to the Powers regarding the Customs crisis.

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, issued the following statement on the situation: "The forcible seizure of the Tientsin Customs by agents of the militarists constitutes a serious blow to the national credit, endangering all future plans of financial rehabilitation as well as the existing foreign and domestic obligations secured on the Customs. The Tientsin Commissioner, Colonel Hayley-Bell, has maintained the best traditions of the Service in refusing to allow the disruption of the integrity of the Customs. Steps are however being taken which will insure the collapse of this phase of militarist adventure very shortly.

"The desperate act of the Northern militarists in trying to destroy the only possible instrument of national credit is sufficient refutation of any confience in their own claim that they would very shortly be able to overthrow the National Government and establish a government of their own."

League Labor Office Opens Branch in Shanghai

The International Labor Office, a branch of the Leagu e of Nations at Geneva, has opened an office in Shanghai which will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Chan. Dr. Chan, who has been connected with the he ad office at Geneva, arrived in Shanghai recently and has opened a temporary office at No. 192 Yu Yuen Road (House No. 22) where the office will be maintained pending the opening of permanent headquarters both in Shanghai and in the National Capital at Nanking.



東宗城

Chan Chung-sinng, Chief of the China Branch of the International Labor Office at Geneva, who recently opened an Office in Shanghai. The Lady is Mrs. Chon, to whom Mr. Chan was married while in Geneva.

The opening of the office in Shanghai is a direct result of the visit of Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office at Geneva, who spent several weeks in China last year. Mr. Chan was born at Canton in 1900 and was graduated from the Kwangtung Law College, 1919; going to France a year later, he received his degrees of Licencie of Law and Doctor of Political Science and Economics from Universite de Paris, 1925. He served as secretary of the International Labor Office in the Asistic Inquiry department from 1925 to 1928 and returned to China in 1928 with Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office.

Dr. Hu Shih Criticizes China's Military and Civil Leaders

"The real enemy of the Chinese national revolution is not imperialism nor the so-called feudal influence," Dr. Hu Shih stated in an address delivered before the students of the Peiping National University recently, as reported *Kuo Wen*. "Our country is tormented by five curses, namely, poverty, disease, ignorance, corruption in high places and continued civil war. If we can get rid of these five curses, there will be some hope for China. But the most pressing question of the moment is to stop civil warfare, for unless this is done, it is impossible to tackle the other four curses. Let our slogan be 'down with further civil war.'"

Dr. Hu also made a strong attack on the present rulers of China. "Let us look at our military leaders," he said. "Most of them returned from Japan 20 years ago, where they studied three years in a Japaese military academy. Some came from the rank and file, while many others have no military education to speak of. How can these men be our leaders?

"Again look at our civil leaders. Practically all of them were graduated from law schools 20 years ago. They had never dreamed that some day they would be called upon to be civil servants. Again look at our so-called faithful and loyal party comrades. How many of them can be really considered educated men? Even among our so-called intellectuals the number is few and far between who really know something about their special subjects. Under these circumstances, it is, therefore, little surpising that the country is faring so badly."

Playing Hide-and-Seek With the Japanese Police in Dairen

BY TSAO LIEN EN

A stranger's life in Dairen is a game of hide-and-seek with the Japanese police. I had long heard of the fame of the Japanese police, and had previously had some fun with them, but never was the game played so amusingly as this time.

I arrived in Dairen two months ago after a trip through South Manchuria and was prepared to settle down for the summer, for which the Hoshigaura beach affords so much attraction. The wily Japanese police are so familiar to me that the moment I landed on the station platform I was determined to outwit them by all means.

I moved to the Yamato Hotel, one of the chain hotels maintained by the Japanese operated South Manchuria Railway. There, I met a Chinese university professor who was studying the immigration problem in Manchuria for the Pacific Conference. He informed me among other things that he was regularly visited by the police "guests" from the Kwangtung yamen to ensure his personal safety in the Leased Territory. These police "guests" are a nuisance, and I was determined to avoid them.

The following day I told the hotel man that I had decided to migrate to the branch Yamato hotel at Hoshigaura for a long term stay. I did not use the hotel cab, but got a taxi from a Chinese garage to take my handbags, my portable impedimenta and myself to the new habitation. Instead of proceeding to Hoshigaura I went to a Russian place, above a cafe-restaurant on Yamagata Dori, some kind of an Italian pension, where I proposed to instal myself for some real hard work. The place is not at all desirable, but still is the only shelter which lonely Dairen can offer. Except the Yamato Hotel, built by the South Manchuria Railway to deceive the visitors into believing Japan's alleged grandeur in the Leased Territory on the mainland of China, there are no other living places suitable for strangers other than Japanese. The houses are invariably too diminutive, in which one has to bend his back all the time lest his head will get bruised or the roof will be knocked off. In the hotels you find the bed is always a foot too small and the blankets a foot too short. For Dairen is a city built for the Lilliputians. It is impossible for any man to find comfortable quartering in this "modern" city unless he brings his wife, or marries one. But this is a digression.

In the evening when the hotel man reported to the Kwangtung yamen about all the activities of the incoming and outgoing guests, or when the police investigated at the hotel, they were satisfied that I had removed to Hoshigaura. And I was satisfied for not being pestered. My work in Dairen as elsewhere in Manchuria is to investigate, to find out how many tons of beans had been exported and the number of cattle and men in the city; and so, I took caution not to be investigated—by others!

Outwitting the Police

Twenty days passed by, and nobody came to disturb my peace. I visited the Chinese and Japanese oil mills and factories; I found a goodly collection of books on the Far East in the S.M.R. library, although the larger part of the institution is reserved exclusively for the railway employees. Life in Dairen was after all not so bad, and I rejoiced that I had successfully outwitted my police "guests".

All went well except one day when I walked into the Dairen Press, a Japanese bookstore. The proprietor came to greet me ceremoniously, bending his head toward his knees. Finding that I am a Chinese, he told me he was educated in a Port Arthur school, had lived all his life in the Leased Territory, and began to speak a broken variety of our northern dialect. He asked me my honourable surname and esteemed profession. I told him I was a traveller, seeing new sights. His eyes began to look sinister. Because in Dairen only two classes of Chinese are welcome: the decaying Peking officials who came with their ill-gotten hoards to buy land and houses, and the Shantung laborers to build them under Japanese contracts. The class of travellers with keen observation may bring away bad impressions, and are therefore feared.

A book by Anderson on the Chinese Labor Problem on the shelf riveted my attention and I offered to buy it. He found my interest in labor, which he mentally associated with labor agitation, strikes and all their necessary evils. He asked me where I was stopping. I felt reluctant to have personal remarks, but nevertheless I answered him. He said some evening, and afterwards added, that evening he would have the greatest pleasure to visit me. I winced. I thought I would rather endure loneliness alone than to associate with a shopkeeper. He misinterpreted my wince for hesitation. I paid him off and departed, trying to nip the acquaintance in the bud.

The evening wore on, but my self-appointed guest did not call. The next morning I went to a factory and was busy the whole forenoon. When I returned to the pension at noon, the servant was terror-stricken and told me that the Japanese chief detective together with a Korean, who acted as a Chinese interpreter, had come and demanded my presence, and that finding that I was not in threatened to hold him (the servant) responsible should I managed to get away before they came back. I knew the game was up, but I grieved that in the long run I could not outwit them.

And so immediately I telephoned my invitation over the wire to the Kwangtung yamen for a certain Mr. Kakakaki or something like that who had previously called, and that I was home to receive him. Two hours later my "guests" came.

What did all this mean? The previous evening it was recorded in the yamen that *un grand Bolchevik* had arrived in Dairen and the address was given.

When the two entered my rooms, the Korean man began to look with searching eyes all around as if to uncover what deadly weapons and dangerous literature that might be in store. I was both amused and annoyed, and I requested them to sit down to regain their mental equilibrium. I produced my card and told them that my visit to Dairen was to study industry and commerce. They became very polite, Japanese-ly polite, and told me that they had heard my name far and wide and that it was their intention to see that I was safe, protected and given all sorts of facilities. I showed them a large collection of visiting cards of Chinese and Japanese industrial celebrities in town, and they were satisfied.

But my "friends" also took an active interest in my work. Seeing that a big stack of notes and books were littered on my desk, they requested to know what kind of information I had been collecting. I told them Dairen is exporting two million beancakes to Europe every year and twenty million tons of beans. The Japanese member appeared to be an economist or aspired to be one, for he quickly produced pencil and paper and scribbled down the figures I had worked out for several weeks.

The Korean man murmured to his Japanese colleague, or superior, or both in Japanese in an undertone that I was not *un grand Bolchevik*.

However, I felt greatly humiliated for having failed to outwit the police. I was decided to take revenge by making them feel *a little* bad also.

"How do you happen to know that I am here?" I demanded to know wonderingly.

"E-h, from the newspaper," said the Korean.

"What kind of newspaper and when?"

"Today's Manchu *Jih Pao*," said the Korean, thinking that I did not read the Japanese paper.

I immediately seized the Manchu *Jih Pao* from under my file of papers, and requested them to show me in what column was the news item found, which I had the misfortune to miss.

The Korean got stunned and could find no reply. The Japanese came to his rescue by suggesting that the news appeared a long time ago.

I produced the card of the Dairen Press Japanese, who exchanged cards with me the day previous at his shop, but to whom I did not give mine, having forgotten to carry it. And showing it to the Japanese, I asked him whether he happened to know the man.

He waxed rosy and said: "Yes and No."

After sitting for two hours they took their leave, and promised they would favor me with calls again and from time to time.

After three days the unbidden guests came again and sat and talked for two hours. They found me talking Russian and caught sight of Russian books on the mantlepiece, and began again to wonder whom could I be.

Always there was the same person hovering around the gate in the street. Sometimes he would follow me to the factories and mills. But that was his own business so long he did not disturb my peace.

Regularly, the uninvited guests came to call twice a week, as what the professor had said. After one month my patience was exhausted, and I packed up for other towns, but I got enough to write to the detriment of Dairen.

Les Japonais sont impossibles.

So, this is Dairen, the Leased Territory and the Special Railway Zone of the South Manchuria Railway, about which the Carnegie journalists and the American magazine writers, after partaking of many banquets and feasts and free passages, are now furiously describing.

Two of my letters were broken open, and cases of such censorship are not infrequent with the European community not only with the Chinese. A young German for taking a camera picture on the seashore get his Zeiss Ikon Camera confiscated, even with a license issued by the police, for stealing the strategic curve of the distant skyline. Photographing is prohibited in any part of the Leased Territory, but photos can be taken against a license issued by the police in certain areas designated as non-strategic. A license is good for three months, but when applying for it one month is necessary for the authorities to consider. So a few persons care to wait for one month for a privilege good for two months in actual practice. This luxury of art is only indulged in by their own Japanese who can get their license easily and to whom any place is non-strategic, except perhaps Port Arthur.

Recently, there has been quite a good deal written about Dairen by touring journalists who casually pass through the city on a two days' stop before they catch the north-bound trains or the south-going steamer. They see the wharf, an up-to-date erection, and a well planned harbor. They walk around the Central Circle and find tarred roads and concrete buildings, and then return to the hotel to exhaust their imagination and adjectives for a description of modern Dairen. Probably the wharf and the Central Circle are the two places Dairen has, for if you loiter into the by-ways you find houses which you can not enter, or at least you have to remove your hat and bend your back. The fishing village civilization of Japan still manifests itself in the by-ways amidst the bit of cheap imitation of the west upon a very poor Chinese setting. The wharf and harbour were built by the Russians with money which came from Paris, and at present are maintained by an appropriation derived from the revenues of the Chinese Maritime Customs. So the Dairen wharf and harbour are as un-Japanese as the Chinese Eastern Railway in the north. China is not at all behind Japan in progress in Manchuria, when out of the seventeen railways in the provinces she already owns twelve, no matter what the Carnegie journalists (on free passes supplied by the Japanese) will have you believe. Take away Chinese interests and Dairen is a wilderness.

One Sunday I went to Chinchow to the north of Dairen. Before I started I made sure that nobody must hover behind me. Chinchow is a 100 per cent Chinese city, policed by the Japanese in the Leased Territory, about an hour's ride from Darien. I spent an intstructive day there examining the one home industry of manufacturing cotton cloth. The next day I came to know that it was recorded in the Kwantung yamen that I had walked around the city wall (in 45 minutes), pierced through the city east to west and south to north, visited a neighbouring hill where there is a stone slab, alleged to be a relic of the Russo-Japanese war. These were exactly the things I did.

I came to know a few Japanese in Dairen. Mr. Furusawa owns or manages quite a sizable oil mill, called the Nisshin Oil Mills. I wanted to see his plant, to know the daily, monthly and yearly outputs of his mills and to see the machines installed there. He showed me the Dairen Cub and told me that he plays golf and tennis, and was the founder of the Dairen chapter of the Rotary Club, the last he referred to with a high sense of pride.

The Dairen Rotary Club is a queer specimen of this international organization, conspicious by its lack of international character. For one year the members were exclusively Japanese, and only very recently a lonely American has been dragged in. I gently suggested that Rotary clubs as I understand them are cosmopolitan organizations. He sensed my insinuation and told me it was difficult to secure a Chinese member in Dairen. What a city!

An intersting newspaper monopolises the news to and from Manchuria. This is the *Manchuria Daily News*, printed in English apparently for foreign consumption, but the language is such that readers other than Japanese sometimes can not understand it. Of this they are very proud. The editor feels he is turning out contemporary literature, and the South Manchuria Railway finances it as a necessary luxury.

Of course all these the American magazine writers and Carnegie touring journalists do not know or don't want to know or don't want to write about. There is always another side to a thing. Next time when you read anything by them remember it is only half of the story.

For magazine writers to write it is alright. Writers must write or else they'll die of ennui. For journalists or reporters to write it is also alright, because with them "Yes" gives a story and "No" also gives a story. And the public know that. But for the Carnegie reporters, alleged to represent an American organ for the promotion of international peace, to write one-sidely of Japan, it is a different thing. What effect their writings will have on the innocent public at home, innocent particularly because of their suceptibility to bend to the swing of press thoughts, at a time when America should throw in her lot with China! Japan is a story of the past. She has reached the zenith of her expansion. If she should further expand the volcanoes would explode. China is in the embryo of a great era, and it is to China that America must turn.

Before the Carnegie reporters came to North Manchuria last year, their Japanese hosts told them that all North Manchuria was filled with *hunhutse*, (bandits) Chinese and Russians, and that it was unsafe to go into the street in the night in Harbin, because cut-throats lurked in the shades. What! Harbin without night is like Paris without women, a dead thing. The reporters found it untrue. They had all nights out.

They were taken to a little city in the backwoods of Kirin, where the streets were half full of water in the rainy season, and were told: "So, this is China. It's all like this." Preposterous. Contemptible, condemnable lies

Postscriptum: Dairen and the Leased Territory were leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 for a term of 25 years. When the term of lease expired Japan arbitrarily extended the lease to another 99 years without China's consent.

Manchuria, June 2, 1930.

Japanese Girls Enticed by Filipino Athletes

Under the heading of "Disgraceful Conduct of Japanese Girls," the *Japan Times* of Juue 2 says that Tokyo was shocked at the disgraceful conduct of a large number of Japanese girls, coming from well-to-do homes, in and around the headquarters of the Philippines team participating in the recent Olympic games. During the day, as at night, the girls were to be seen not merely walking hand-in-hand with the dusky visitors, but in an altogether shameful predicament. Several girls were placed under arrest, but their companious were allowed to go free. On questioning the girls the police were astonished to find that the majority of girls were students at girls high schools and not the type of girls who could be classed as being of a questionable character.

Huge Quantities of Benzoin and Herion Smuggled into Dairen

The Manchuria *Daily News* of June 4 give details of the unearthing by the Police of Dairen of schemes to smuggle in large quantities of benzoin. Since March 10,1928, 1915 kilograms of benzoin valued at Yen 630,000 were smuggled in by one Komatsu, a pharmacist. An ex-member of the Japanese Parliament by the name of Shirakawa, who is stated to be worth two million yen, had visited Germany in May, 1928 and bought 2,400 kilogrammes benzion and 600 kilogrammes heroin. From June 2, 1928, 2,400 kilogrammes of benzion and 600 kilogrammes heroin, valued at Yen 990,000, were consigned to a confederate named Kawakami, by parcel post in 14 lots, and were received through the Dairen Post Office between July 22 and Dec. 18 of the same year.

Yonezawa, the third man, went to Germany in January, 1928, and bought 1,800 kilogrammes of benzoin and had the same consigned in 6 lots between Jan. 23 and Apr. 19, 1929, taking delivery of 3 lots of 1,850 kilogrammes valued at about Yen 640,000. The smuggling plot was first detected when part of the narcotic got to the Dairen Post Office last summer. The police are stated to be at sea as to who furnished the gangs with funds.

The benzoin stocks seized by the Dairen authorities amount to 1,350 kilogrammes and are valued at over Yen 600,000.

The Finest Private Collection of Antiques in China?

The following article by a Chinese contributor is a description of what is believed to be the finest private collection of Chinese antiques now existing in the Chinese Republic. The collection numbers more than 500 pieces, some of the most valuable pieces allegedly being more than 2,000 years old. Some pictures of the most interesting pieces are reproduced in connection with the article, but obviously the pictures cannot give an accurate idea of the real beauty of the pieces.

Any one who has ever been a visitor to big museums in the United States will be greatly fascinated at the wonderful sight of masterly sculpture, artistic design and beautiful paintings of Chinese ancient articles either of jade or of porcelain, or of metal. Each piece, being the fine art of different ages and the finished work of an individual artist, has its own historical background, its own unique features, and its own cultural and aesthetic value. No matter how far advanced the modern science is, we still have much to learn from the sculpture, design,

One of the handsomest pieces in the collection, a painted porcelain vase—choice selection from the ancient Ku Kilns.

and paintings of ancient articles—the workmanship which has always been our model, but which can never be duplicated in the present age. Some pieces of Chinese antiques are actually the lifework of masterly artists; many others have witnessed the vicissitude of fortunes through being buried underneath the ground and revealed from the earth in later generations; while most of them have lost their original colors through their long contact with mineral elements in the earth. Thus a piece of white jade might be turned into reddish or blueblack, and a brass article might become green or dark blue. Their antiquity, individuality, rarity, and superb workmanship all contribute to enhance the value of Chinese antiques, and therefore it is not strange to find that a piece of carved jade might be worth as much as a hundred thousand dollars To be sure, only the connoisseurs can tell approximately the age of any antiques through their design, color, and workmanship, while the laymen can hardly differentiate the imitated articles from the genuine ones.

The fame of Chinese antiques has drawn to China's coast many visitors from far away, but they are liable to be disappointed at leaving the country with their curiosity unsatisfied, inasmuch as China has not as yet opened up a big public institution of Chinese arts and cultures, wherein one can have a look at the famed Chinese relics. (It must be noted that at Peiping there is an Exhibition of Ancient Chinese Relics, the collection mostly composed of articles belonging to the former royal household of the Tsing Dynasty. Therefore it is not exactly a public institution of Chinese arts and cultures.) Those which are placed on the market for sale are mostly imitated articles, which command no value at all. As a matter of fact, most of the Chinese ancient relics are now in the hands of the private collectors, who have covetously guarded their possession, and would under no condition admit a stranger to have a peep at their collections. Some of these private collectors have spent big fortunes in securing the rare pieces of Chinese antiques, and their houses are much like museums in miniature. As a rule, all the big Chinese have several pieces of Chinese antiques, handed down from father to son, and placed in the hall or in the study room as ornamental pieces. I always think what good it would do to the country if the Chinese government could buy off these private collections and exhibit them in a public institution for the promotion of Chinese arts and cultures.

A Fine Collection

A few weeks ago I was invited by my friend to go with him to a house of a big collector, whose collection, he assured me, is a continuous work of four generations, and is composed of no less than five hundred different varieties. For the past few years, I have visited many private collections, and have seen much of the lost arts of past generations. But, to tell the truth, my purpose in visiting these private collections is merely to satisfy my own curiosity, as I do not aspire to be an antiquarian or a connoisseur. For this reason only, I have been always seeking means to get into touch with the private collectors. Thus on a certain Sunday afternoon, I set out with my friend to the house of the said big collector. Upon arriving, the owner showed us every courtesy by ushering us to a big hall wherein all his treasures have been kept. Once I was in the "land of treasures," I was instantly struck with awe at the beautiful, and curious-looking objects of his vast collection, which, to be sure, is the most inclusive, the most unique, and the most spectacular I have ever seen. Just as the case in which a child, after seeing various dishes of sweatmeats on the table, can not make up his mind to take which he likes best, I likewise did not know which objects I should pick out for my special study, as it was impossible for me to get acquaint-

An ancient Royal Statue of Emperor Ho, indicating the prototype of the Rickshs.

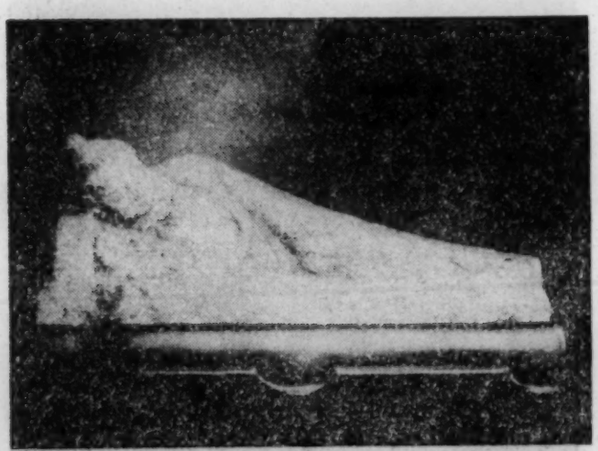
ed with every piece of his collection in a half day's time. Upon the advice of the owner, I finally narrowed down my survey and concentrated my whole attention on the most typical articles. It must be granted that every piece of his collection is typical enough, and that there is not much to choose from the one to the other. Be that as it may, I, nevertheless, picked out about seventeen articles

These two royal lions finest example of the ancient engraver's art, are among the most valuable objects in the collection.

and asked the owner all the information concerning them. As I have no mind to keep all this information to myself, the reader can share my knowledge pertaining to some rare pieces of Chinese antiques, which have been long shut out from the public eyes. Here is set out what I have seen and what I have learned.

Some Rare Pieces

(1) An Imperial Seal of Shu-Hwang-Ti of Chin Dynasty (秦始皇) (About 2176 years old)
It is the wonder of all the wonders: It is the treasure of the royal household, the rare specimen of ancient arts, and the life-work of a master artisan. No word can be had to praise adequately the beauty of this seal, so far as its sculpture and design are concerned. It is so carved out of jade, that the whole thing assumes the shape of a crouching tiger with paws shown underneath, but its upper part, or the holder, is in the form of two crossing dragons with scales marked out clearly. Being originally a piece of white jade, strange to say, it was turned into the color of greenish gray through its long burial in the earth. Any jade



An unuual piece—the carved-in-jade statue of a sleeping figure.

bearing this color will prove its antiquity. What makes this seal the most typical and therefore the most valuable is its unbelievable peculiarity. The owner has repeatedly assured me that the body of this seal will become damp with fragrant and sticky stuff after lying in the open air for some time; and that if you wash it clean, the same stuff, fragrant but brilliant, will ooze out again after a few months. Such a peculiarity will justify the claim that this is the most precious jade one can find in the present world. The letters appearing on this seal are known as "bird and fish" characters (鳥篆魚書), written by Li-Sze (李斯), the prime minister of Shu-Hwang-Ti, and carved by Sun-Ju (孫寯), a famous artisan. In order to fully appreciate the value of this seal, the owner has further enlightened me by stating that after subduing all the other six feudalistic warlords at that time, Shu-Hwang-Ti became the emperor of the whole China, and ordered his prime minister to make this seal, as one of the symbols of His Royal Highness; and that this seal had since been regarded as the royal symbol, handed down from father to son, and from dynasty to dynasty. The seal is about 3 ⅞ inches in height, and weighs about 425 grams.

(2) A Statue of Van-Lee (范蠡). (About 2200 years old).
This head of Van-Lee, alias Tao-Chu-Kung (陶朱公) as known to the people of later generations, is made of an alloy of gold and copper. Being as big as the size of a human head, though hollow inside, it has the weight of 130 pounds. This unusual

A finely modeled statue of Van Lee, cast in a mixture of bronze and gold.

heaviness indicates that the metal of this head must be of a gold alloy. As to its workmanship, its vivid visage marked with deep wrinkles and long beard portrays a fine specimen of a human head of an aged person; and its projecting forehead, broad nose, and square jaw indicate that the possessor of of this head must be a man of genius. The owner of the collection has specially called my attention to the scar appearing as big as the size of a thumb on the pate, and alleged that according to the legend, in ancient times whenever any statue was cast, the maker was liable to seal up something valuable in the head, so as to give a soul to the statue. From this inference, the owner has reiterated that the scar might be the spot wherein something of value had been laid. It is authoritatively said that this is the first statue ever cast in the gold alloy.

(3) A Pair of Lion Statues of Wu (吳) of the Three Kingdoms (三國), About 1693 years old).
These two lion statues are carved out of one, and, having been passed into the earth twice, they now present the color featured with blue-green and red spots. This pair is alleged to have been discovered from the earth at the time of South-Zee

Dynasty (齊南), when Tung Chien (董悉), the General of the Western Punitive Army (征西將軍) was ordered by the king to repair a Confucius Temple. Gen. Tung found this pair, when his soldiers were digging up stones from the earth, and presented them to the Emperor Zee as a tribute. Their first discovery from the earth was about 1452 years ago. Their perfect shape after having been twice buried under the ground will greatly enhance the value of this rare pair.

(4) A Porcelain Bowl of "Zar" kiln (柴窯) of The Second Chow Dynasty (後周). (About 977 years old).

The fame of Chinese porcelain wares drew many foreign traders to China in the earlier days, and

An Earthen Tableau of the Gods

the word "China" is now used to mean anything of porcelain. But of all the kilns which produced the porcelain wares in the past ages, the best known is the "Zar" kiln. The critics used to praise the porcelain wares of "Zar" kiln by saying that they are so finished that they are as blue as the sky and as thin as the bamboo-paper; nay, they have the musical sound as that of a bell, and the reflecting power as that of a mirror. The truth of these statements can be amply testified by looking at the bowl under discussion. The said bowl is alleged to have been made specially for Zar-Shu-Chung (柴忠世), the first emperor of the Second Chow. Being a tribute, it was made with special care. I have been told by the owner that even in the Song (宋) Dynasty, the porcelain ware of "Zar" kiln was valued at thousands of dollars a piece and that by the present generation we even have the difficulty of finding any broken pieces of that famous kiln.

(5) A Painted Porcelain Vase of "Ku" Kiln (哥窯) of Song Dynasty (宋). (About 800 years old).

After having seen a bowl of the famous "Zar" kiln, I next turned my attention to a beautifully painted sexangular porcelain vase, a product of "Ku" kiln, the first kiln which produced the porcelain wares marked with scales. This vase is about 11 ¾ inches in height, and is painted with red, dark green and purple colors on the greenish scaled background. The owner has informed me that the painted porcelain wares of "Ku" kiln are much more precious than the plain ones.

(6) A Royal Statue of Emperor Ho (和帝) of East Han Dynasty (東漢). (About 1842 years old).

This is a rare piece of relics, with the king sitting on a pushing-cart and a knight driving it. The whole thing is nicely carved out of a piece of fine jade, the color of which has been turned into dark black after its long burial in the earth. On the side of the stand, it bears six Chinese characters (永元二年造位). "This Royal Statue is made in the Second Year of Wing Yuen (the Royal Title of Emperor Mo)." The Chinese character "wei (位) implies that this is a royal statue, and not the common statue, which would be indicated by the Chinese character "Siang" (像). According to the owner's allegation, this royal statue is said to be worth 30,000 taels.

(7) A Jade Seal of Han Dynasty (漢). (About 2136 years old).

It is universally known that the Han Jade (玉漢). is the password of fine jade. Referring to the Ancient Jade Annals of Song Dynasty, it says that by the middle era of Han Dynasty, the Imperial family had eleven jade seals, one of which was called "Ching Kuo Zen Pao" (鎮國神寶).upon which there were nine Chinese characters (承天命延萬億永無極), the literary meaning of which is "Blessed by Heaven, your Dynasty will be perpetual." The height, holder, and Chinese characters of that seal in every respect correspond to those of this seal. From this historical reference, we can prove the authenticity of this seal. This seal is of white color with the statue of lion as its holder, and a little impaired when dug up from the earth.

(8) A Small Imperial Seal of Chin Dynasty (秦). (About 2100 years old).

This seal bears six Chinese characters (受天命永康寧), the meaning of which is "As ordered by the Almighty God, peace will reign over the kingdom everlastingly". Judging from its superb carving, we can be quite sure that this must be the handwork of Li-Shu (李斯). Its color is as white as chicken's bone and in some parts as red as cow's hair, as praised by the poets. It is said that it is

This Porcelaine Pailu, is said to be one of the rarest objects of art in China

easy to find small Imperial seals of nine, or eight, or four, or even two Chinese characters, but it is very rare to see a small seal of six characters.

(9) A Jade Statue of a Sleeping Figure (About 2000 years old). The white color of the jade has been turned into green, as it was affected by the copper elements owing to its long confinement in the earth. Words are wanting to indicate the origin of this statue, but judging from its sculpture, we deduce that it must be the work of Chin or Han Dynasty,

Looking at the manner of hairdressing, we can tell that this is a statue of man, and not of buddha. It weighs about 4¼ pounds.

(10) An Earthen Tableau of Gods of North Wei (北魏) (About 1431 years old). The two Chinese characters appearing on the back of the tableau are Tsin-Ming (明景), the Royal Title of Emperor Shih (宣帝) of North Wei, by which time Buddhism was first introduced into the Celestial Empire and Buddha-worshipping became a fashion among the populace. The public went so crazy about the new religion, that they made the earthen tableau representing various gods for the purpose of worshipping. This tableau is one of those made for that purpose. According to the Chinese Classics, the making of earthen wares was dated as far back as at the time of Great Shen (大舜). Nowadays, many earthen wares and statues have been brought out from the earth, but the owner has told me that it is very hard to find one as fine and artistic as this one. The tableau has the color of greenish black, and weighs about 17⅝ pounds.

(11) A Jade Statue of a Crouching Animal. (About 2000 years old). This statue is a specimen which

A beautiful porcelain vase of the Kiang Hsu Period.

was often made in ancient times for "frightening the evil spirit". There are no words thereon to disclose its origin, but judging from its workmanship, it must be a product of Chin and Han Dynasties. Owing to its long burial in the earth, the white color of the jade has been darkened by the earthy elements. It weighs about 6⅛ pounds.

(12) Four Silver Trays of Song Dynasty (宋). (About 800 years old). What makes these trays valuable are these pictures known as "Eight Drunken Gods" (飲中人仙) engraved on these pieces. The poem of "Eight Drunken Gods" was written by Doo-Foo (杜甫), the famous poet of Dong Dynasty (唐). That this famous poem is not represented by the paintings on silk or on paper, but by the engraving on silver trays is undoubtedly a piece of rare art. It is said that it might be easy to secure some pieces of brasswares of by-gone ages, but it is difficult to obtain any pieces of silverware of the Ming Dynasty (明), not mentioning those of Song Dynasty (宋). which are actually as few as the morning stars.

(13) A Porcelain Peilou (牌坊) of Tong Dynasty (唐), (About 1313 years old). This porcelain Peilou in miniature form represents a specimen of fine arts of Tong Dynasty. Its delightful painting together with its superb sculpture makes this piece a very attractive one among the whole collection. It stands about 14¼ inches in height and weighs about 17¼ pounds.

(14) A Jade Statue of a Pigeon of Han Dynasty (漢). (About 2136 years old). To the Westerners, this statue might be considered as that of the 'Holy Dove', an emblem of innocence, gentleness, also of the Holy Spirit. The workmanship of this statue is so fine that at the first glance you might take it for a real pigeon.

(15) A Porcelain Vase of Kung-Shee (康熙) of Tsing Dynasty (清). (About 260 years old). Though this vase is not as antiquated as many other articles. yet it represents a specimen of famous product of that age. Looking at the picture, you can easily see that this vase is made of such fine porcelain that it has a very strong reflecting power. The color outside is of rose-red. The whole thing looks so beautiful that you can not afford to leave it without looking at it for a second time.

(16) Ten Small Porcelain Vases of Unknown Age. This combination of ten small porcelain vases is a very interesting one, as each has its own color, its own shape, and its own size. Though they are small in size, yet their workmanship is just as fine as that of the big ones. The owner has assured me that only the best kiln of old days can produce small vases of such a fine workmanship.

(17) A Rare Set of Jade Pegs and Feet of a Chinese Seven-String Violin (七弦琴). (About 2000 years old). This set represents seven pegs and two feet of a Chinese Seven-String Violin, a musical instrument not much seen in the present age. There are no words to disclose the age of this set, but judging from the color of the jade, which is greenish gray, we can be very sure that it must be the work of Chin or Han Dynasty. Being made of jade, this set must be the treasure of noble persons, if not of the kings, inasmuch as the ordinary people can not afford to use a luxurious musical instrument equipped with fine jade pegs and feet. The owner has told me that it might be easy to find one or two jade pegs of old Chinese musical instrument, but it is very rare to see a complete set as this one.

In concluding my article I must state that the above-stated seventeen articles constitute only a small portion of the owner's whole collection, and they are by no means the most typical of his whole possession. I must acknowledge my thanks to the owner who has given me all the privileges including the right of writing this article, and to my friend who has been kind enough to supply me with all these nice pictures.

Japanese Students Injured in Melee at Soochow

Kuo Wen gives some details of a fracas at Soochow last Sunday, one of the incidentals of which was that three students of the Fukuoka Commercial School were injured so badly that they will have to remain in the Soochow hospital for treatment for some time. The trouble had its start when several hundred wounded soldiers appeared before the district magistrate's office and demanded payment. Not getting as quick a response as they desired they began a riot, and when their comrades in another part of the city heard that the rioters were getting the worst of it at the hands of the police they began to commandeer horses and donkeys with a view to making a quick trip to render assistance. It is when they insisted on taking over animals which had already been hired by Japanese students that a rumpus also took place between the Chinese soldiers and the students.

Death of Capt. W. V. Carmichael

The death occurred at Ichang on the Upper Yangtsze June 8, of Captain W. V. Carmichael, for many years a pilot for the outer harbor at Shanghai, but in recent years the master of an Upper Yangtsze steamer. The deceased came from a sea-faring family and had an adventurous career, having at one time been in the Mexican army and, during the Chino-Japanese war, commanding a Chinese transport. The late Capt Carmichael was an exceptionally fine conversationalist. He was about 80 years of age.

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

Interest Now Centered on Developments in Barga

BY E. U. BARUNG

ALTHOUGH the Mongolian uprising in 1928, directed by Go-Da-pu, leader of the so-called Young Barga Party, was a failure, it, nevertheless, made the Mongolian masses wake up and become intent upon bringing about better political and economic conditions in their country. Go-Da-pu, (Mersai), leader of the so-called Young Barga Party, and his few followers, being under the influence of agents of the Third International, acted independently of the lawful Mongolian chieftans, to whom the overwhelming majority of the Mongolian people remained loyal during the uprising. After the movement in the summer of 1928 had resulted in an utter collapse, Go-Da-pu joined the Mongolian Nationalist Group, headed by a number of chieftans popular among the Mongols. This group has no connection whatever with the Communists or Bolshevists and has no intention to take to arms so as to cause a conflict with China. The main points in the programme of the Group are improvement of the political and economical systems in Mongolia, enlightment of the people, change of the nomadic form of life into the settled, and gradual introduction of agricultural farming among the Mongols, the ultimate aim being unification of Mongolia under the potectorate of the Government of the Chinese Republic. There is also a Group of Extremists who propagate the idea of immediate autonomy of Barga to be attained by means of arms. Members of this Group are said to frequent Hailar and Manchuli for the purpose of engaging experienced army instructors. This Group of Extremists is insignificant in number, unpopular among the Mongols, possess no funds at its disposal, and, therefore, with regards to realizing its plans, is considered to deserve no seriou sattention.

George Hanson, (center) American Consul at Harbin, who made an investigation of the damage to American property in Hailar, the capital of the Barga District, which resulted from the Soviet occupation of the district and the looting done by the defeated Chinese soldiers. On the left is Leonard Lilliestrom, American Vice-Consul at Harbin and on the right is Mr. Klepatcheff, manager of the Thrift and Investment Bank, a Russian-American enterprise in Hailar.

Halha Detachments—Source of Trouble

Detachments of the troops of Halha (Outer) Mongolia that were moved up to the Barga border under Soviet inspiration during the conflict last year still continue to stay there. These are reported to be a source of trouble in the regions bordering on Halha, for scouting parties of the detachments often cross the border and sometimes reach places in the interior lying quite at a distance from the border. And merchants and hunters, fearing to get into trouble, avoid approaching those regions. The presence of the Halha troops on the border and the sparodic appearance of their squads on the territory of Barga, and also banditry—a number of Buryats were lately robbed of their horses and cattle—evoked measures now being taken by the Chinese Provincial authorities; the border guards and detachments of the Chinese troops stationed at different places in the Three River District and other sections of the Hulunpuir (Barga) District have been increased in number.

Chinese Government Mindful of the Mongols

Both the Nanking and Mukden Administrations pay much attention to Mongolian affairs;—at the beginning of May last there was a conference of Mongolian Chieftans held at Changchung under the auspices of the Mukden Authorities, and another Mongolian conference opened in Nanking at the end of May last under the auspices of the Central Government.

Barga Attracts the Attention of Japan

Japanese commercial circles in Manchuria are displaying an ever-growing interest towards economic conditions and possibilities in Barga. Mr. Mori, Director of the Japanese Commercial Museum of Harbin, stated in his interview with a correspondent of a Russian newspaper that a number of Japanese merchants had make preparations for opening their enterprises in Barga, but as yet there are some serious obstacles in the way to the realization of their plans. There are very few among the Japanese who know the Mongolian language and there is scarcely one who knows the customs of the Mongolian people, their religious belief, etc.—all of which are necessary to deal successfully with the people. He further stated that to facilitate the work of the Japanese enterprises in Mongolia books and articles published in periodicals, dealing with Mongolia (Barga), its people, their mode of life, etc. have been translated into Japanese, and that many Japanese students at Harbin and some of the Japanese residents of Hailar and Manchuli are studying the Mongolian language.

Colonel Savada, another prominent person among the

What a Soviet Russian airplane-bomb did to a small residence on the outskirts of Hailar during the Red occupation of the Barga District.

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Harbin Japanese residents, stated that Japanese military and political circles take great interest in what is going on in Inner Mongolia in connection with the activities of the different Mongolian groups, especially watching their contact, if any, with the agents of the Third International.

A wool-buying yard in Hailar. Wool is one of the leading products of the Barga district, much of the wool going to the United States where it is used in the carpet and blanket industry.

Experiments Made

Last Summer there was only one Japanese merchant in Hailar who traded with the Mongols. He took manufactured goods of Japanese make by two motor-cars to the interior, as it was then said by way of trial; it was afterwards reported that he had met with but a partial sucess. It is rumored that a group of Japanese are coming to trade this summer.

Military Mounts for Japan

At the present time a group of Japanese, who arrived in Hailar on the 20th of May last, are buying Mongolian horses and mares as well as horses and mares of Transbaikal breed, the latter being bought from the Russian immigrants. They have already bought about one hundred and still keep on buying. It may be supposed that the Japanese are doing a very profitable business; for because of the drop of the local currency—2.27 yuan-1.00 yen, as per to-day's quotation—the horses have been bought at a very low price, indeed.

Japan being so densely populated as to leave almost no room for stock-raising, and lying in proximity to Mongolia, it is but natural that she will turn to Barga rather than to draw her ever increasing requirements of military mounts and animal products from the distant countries in Europe and America.

Hailar, June 13, 1930.

"Philippine Independence Will Result in Chinese Control"

(United Press Dispatch in Manila Bulletin, June 3)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—Majority and minority reports for and against Filipino independence aspirations were published here to-day as the senate voted to reconsider its earlier action in passing the bill of Senator Hiram Bingham, Republican of Connecticut, providing for an American congressional commission to visit the Philippine Islands, inspect conditions there and study the Philippine government.

Other important events of the day included decision of Speaker Manuel Roxas and Senator Juan Sumulong of the Filipino legislative independence mission to remain in Washington indefinitely; believing that if a special session of the senate is necessary to ratify the London Naval Treaty of 1930 the Philippines will figure importantly in the discussion, Speaker Roxas and Senator Sumulong have decided to remain here.

However, Representatives Pedro Gil and Manuel Briones of the Filipino mission will return to Manila immediately after the present regular session of congress adjourns on June 14.

Accompanied by Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, speaker Roxas, Senator Sumulong and Representatives Gil and Briones paid a courtesy call on President Hoover at the White House today. Since the call was formal it involved no discussion of Filipino independence aspirations.

Senator Bingham, who is chairman of the senate committee on territories and insular possessions, asked for a reconsideration of his bill by the senate because several chief opponents of the measure were absent at the time it was passed by the upper chamber today.

The Bingham measure provides that four senators and five members of the American house of representatives visit the Philippines to inspect conditions and determine the extent of the stability of the Philippine government. The proposed congressional commission would furnish congress with information designed to guide it in its future decisions regarding Filipino-American relations.

Even if on reconsideration the senate passes the Bingham bill it is doubted that action on it can be taken by the house until the congress reconvenes in December. The present regular session adjourns in less than two weeks.

Tomorrow Senator Harry B. Hawes, Democrat of Missouri, will report in behalf of the majority members of the senate committee on territories and insular possessions in favor of the Hawes-Cutting bill providing independence for the Philippines. Senator Bingham will present the minority report opposing Filipino freedom.

The reports were slated to be presented today but because of the press of other business they were deferred until tomorrow.

The majority report of the senate committee, which has been considering Philippine independence measures since January, will recommend adoption of the bill written by Senator Hawes and Senator Bronson Cutting, young Republican of New Mexico.

The Hawes-Cutting bill provides for a five year experimental period during which American tariff barriers will apply against the Philippines and during which the Philippine government will be independent. At the end of the five year period the Filipino people, in a plebiscite, will determine whether they wish to continue free and independent of the United States.

Senator Hawes told the *United Press* today that in his report he will declare that the terms of the Hawes-Cutting bill constitute an acid test of Philippine independence aspirations because the plebescite for which it provides will occur amidst the difficulties of a period of reconstruction after the Philippines have been subjected to the full weight of United States tariff barriers.

According to Senator Hawes, indefinite postponement of independence for the Philippines will cause an expansion of economic ties between the United States and the Philippines, ultimately making a grant of Philippine independence impossible.

In his minority report Senator Bingham will assert that independence for the Filipino people would prove disastrous to both the United States and the Philippine Islands. Senator Bingham, it is believed, will reflect the administration viewpoint as enunciated recently by Secretary Hurley and supported by Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, a former governor general of the Philippine Islands.

Senator Hawes will declare tomorrow that the United States should allow no selfish commercial or economic motives to interfere with redemption of United States pledges to grant independence to the Philipines. He will point out that the Filipinos are unanimous in their demands for independence.

Senator Hawes will review the fitness of the Filipinos for independence. He will cite the evils of Filipino-American relations and he will urge its removal. Senator Hawes believes that if the United States intends to retain some form of colonial government in the Philippines it should say so frankly.

Senator Bingham will insist in his minority report that the Filipino people are not prepared for independence.

The minority report written by Senator Bingham, is endorsed by Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, Republican of Rhode Island, Senator Guy D. Goff, Republican of West Virginia and Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Republican of Indiana.

It declares that early independ ence for the Philippine Islands will result in alien Chinese controlling the economic life of the country. Chinese already control the retail trade of the Philippines, according to Senator Bingham. He says that after five years of independence unprotected and unprivileged Filipinos would be compelled to compete with Chinese coolie labor.

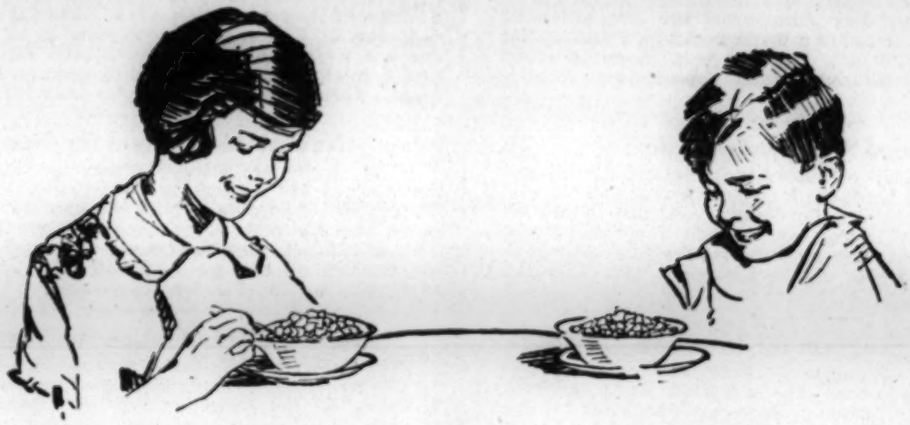
The minority members of the senate committee on territories and insular possessions predict that passage of the Hawes-Cutting bill would cause suffering for the masses of the Filipino people. They assert that at least 30 years should pass before granting Filipino freedom.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, has written a separate report. Although he is for Philippine independence be believes, with Senator Bingham and his colleagues, that more than five years should pass before the Filipinos realize their freedom aspirations. Senator Vanderberg, however, agrees with the attitude of the majority in believing that a probationary period should be provided to test the abilitity of the Filipinos to maintain an independent state.

Why President Lo Chia-luen Resigned from Tsing Hua

"Among the immediate and pernicious effects of the Northern rebellion upon the Central Government's administration in the North, particularly in the field of education," says a recent *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking, "was the recent resignation of President Lo Chia-luen of the National Tsing Hua University." The reason for President Lo's action, according to his petition of resignation submitted to the Ministry of Education, was the fact that "during a meeting of the students' representatives on May 20, the question of the President's tenure of office was brought up for discussion. But at a general meeting of the entire student body on the following day, however, the question was quashed by a majority vote."

Mr. Lo pointed out that while the action of the entire student body could be regarded as a vindication of himself, he could not, at the same time, ignore the fact that the question of the presidency was one to be decided by the Party and the Government and, therefore, lay outside the province of student activities. The action of the student representatives was, for this reason, ominous for the future of Government educational administration for the upholding of which he felt in duty bound to take a moral stand. Rather than impair the respect and the dignity of the Presidency of Tsing Hua, therefore, he decided to resign. In the course of a statement, Mr. Lo dealt with the matter of the increased amount of the monthly instalment funds, because of the increased exchange value of gold. He recommendeds that they be used exclusively for the new buildings. For this he had obtained authorization from the Ministry of Education a few months ago, so that the present four buildings under construction would be duly completed, and, by proper management, a sufficient amount of money would be saved to enable the new Chemistry building to be erected.



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In The Field of National Reconstruction

Waterworks for Pootung

The public utility bureau of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai has announced the completion of plans for the construction of a waterworks in Pootung, the new plant to cost $150,000. Pootung is a manufacturing suburb of Shanghai located on the opposite side of the Whangpoo river.

National Aviation Institute

The State Council on June 4 promulgated regulations for the creation a National Aviation Institute which will provide technical training for Chinese aviators as well as practical instruction in the construction of airplanes and hydroplanes. An extensive machine-shop will be connected with the Institute which will be located in the National Capital at Nanking.

Rehabilitation Program for Liaoning Province

The Liaoning (Fengtien) provincial government committee has announced the adoption of a general program for rehabilitation. The project provides for the division of the province into three areas, each to be under the jurisdiction of a commission. The chief purpose back of the new order is to improve local administration and rid the country of banditry. The program calls for completion of the scheme before the end of the year.

Government Organs Must Pay for Land

The National Government on June 12 issued orders to the Nanking Municipality as well as other Government organs that no private land may be expropriated for public, use without appropriate compensation being given to the private owners. In the case of state-owned land expropriated by the municipality, such land also must be paid for and the money set aside for reconstruction enterprises in the Capital. The Government's order called attention to the new law recently promulgated providing for legal steps to be taken in the expropriation of private land with provisions for adequate compensation to the owners.

Ford Would Make the Chinese "Motor-Conscious"

Henry Ford and his wife were guests of President Hoover at the White House on June 5 upon which occasion he was interviewed by the newspapers and declared that he had developed far-reaching plans for making the Chinese people "motor-minded." Following a long interview with Secretary of Labor Davis, it was stated that "Mr. Ford has plants all around the globe, from Ireland to China and will have more. He wants all the information he can get to enable him as soon as possible to bring wages and living conditions of his employes in China and everywhere up to the highest standard. Just now he is much interested in China where he is planning extensive operations in a field whose possibilities are tremendous and where the surface has not even been scratched. Let the Chinese once become motor minded and China will be one of America's best customers."

Manchuria to Build Modern Fort at Mouth of Sungari

The administration of the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) has made an appropriation for the construction of a modern fortress at the mouth of the Sungari river where that stream joins the Amur river, the latter stream constituting the boundary between Chinese and Soviet Russian territory. It was specified that the fortress must be of modern construction and be equipped with modern artillery. The reason for the order is the tense situation existing between China and Soviet Russia. During the Sino-Russian crisis last fall the Soviet authorities landed a force at the mouth of the Sungari and after defeating a small force of Chinese Marines, destroyed the Chinese town of Lahususu, located at the mouth of the river, following which a Soviet transport escorted by gunboats proceeded fifty miles up the river and destroyed the Chinese town of Fuchin, an important grain-exporting place. Soviet airplanes also sank three gunboats which were anchored at the mouth of the Sungari. A recent report from Mukden stated that the three Chinese gunboats which had been sunk had been refloated and taken to Harbin for repairs and equipment with air-defense guns as well as heavier artillery.

Industrial Conference in September

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has announced the convocation of a National Industrial and Commercial Conference for September 16 and to continue for one week. Invitations have been sent to provincial and municipal authorities and to commercial and financial leaders throughout the country to attend the meeting.

New Athletic Field for Nanking

The National State Council on June 13 issued instructions to the Nanking municipal government and the Chungshan Mausoleum Park Committee to construct a large athletic field in Nanking for the holding of the National Track Meet next year. The athletic field will be constructed on the grounds adjoining the park which surrounds the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum.

New Railway Station for Woosung

The Ministry of Railways on June 11 announced plans for the immediate construction of a new railway station at Woosung at the terminus of the Shanghai-Woosung railway. The plans also call for the construction of wharves and warehouses at the mouth of Woosung Harbor so as to provide better facilities for shipping. The new development is stated to be a part of the larger plan for the development of Chapei and Woosung as a part of the Greater Shanghai reconstruction program.

Four Power Stations on S. N. R. Line

The National Reconstruction Commission has announced plans for the development of four large electric power stations to be located along the line of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the purpose being to supply electric energy to private and public enterprises in Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Nanking, such as street railways, industrial plants, irrigation projects. The plants will be equipped to generate 140,000 kilowatts and the plans also call for the construction of the 260 miles of high-tension wires.

Government Opposes "Taking Over" of Settlement Schools

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a communication to various organizations in Shanghai which had urged the "taking over" of Chinese schools operated by the Shanghai International Settlement, rejected the petition and urged instead that negotiations be opened with the foreign authorities for the introduction of courses in Kuomintang Party principles as a part of the regular curriculum. The Ministry also stated that since Chinese schools may be freely opened in the Settlement, that Chinese controlled schools, should, in time be able to monopolize Chinese education in the foreign area.

Reconstruction Program Adopted for Szechuen Province

Provincial military and civil officials, following a conference in Chengtu on June 6, announced the adoption of a reconstruction program for Szechuen province. The Chairman of the committee in charge of the work will be Gen. Yang Sen. The reconstruction program includes the following,

1. Early completion of the provincial highway connecting Chungking with Kanchow. Construction of the Chungking-Yungchang section will be carried out by the troops under Commander Tang Shih-chin; the Yungchang-Tzechung section, by the units under Commander Hsia Chung-hui; and the Tzechung-Kanchow section by those under Commander Ma Yoh-chih.
2. Development of hydro-electrical works. Besides opening an electric works at Kuanyang, it is planned to raise a sum of $5,000,000 for the construction of another power plant at Moshan, which will be capable of supplying electricity to the neighboring districts, especially those along the provincial border.
3. Subsidies to various District Governments to assist in road-construction, and agricultural and afforestation enterprises.
4. Completion of the Szechuen-Kweichow Inter-Provincial Highway; this project will be entrusted to General Liu Hsiang.
5. Raising of $2,000,000 from the leading merchants in the province for the revival of the Szechuen River Navigation Company.

6. Installation of a commercial air service between Chengtu and Chungking so as to facilitate communication and transportation.

Revised Freight Schedules for Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

According to a *Kuo Min* news agency report from Tsingtao, the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway has adopted new freight schedules to become effective on July 1, the purpose being to facilitate the export of products from the interior as well as traffic between stations along the road. The Railway administration reported that the freight schedules now used had been inherited from the German administration which functioned before the World War and never had been changed. These schedules worked a hardship on shippers between stations in the interior and also upon Chinese importers who brought in goods from the outside through the Port of Tsingtao.

Central Colonization Bureau to Relieve Unemployment

The National Executive Yuan at its 73rd meeting on June 11, adopted a proposal for the creation of a Central Colonization Bureau as a preliminary step for relieving the serious unemployment situation prevailing throughout the country. The recommendation for the creation of the bureau was made by the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang headquarters. According to the action of the Executive Yuan, the organization of the Bureau is to be under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, the purpose being to facilitate the emigration of Chinese from the more thickly populated sections of the country to the Northeastern, Northwestern and Southeastern sections of the country.

San-Peh Steamship Company Buys Office Building

The San-Peh Steamship Company of which Yu Ya-ching is president and general manager, has announced the purchase of the five-story office building located at 10 Canton road, Shanghai. The building was formerly occupied by the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada. The price paid for the property was Tls. 350,000. Despite the general depression and complaints of Chinese steamship companies of their inability to compete with British and Japanese shipping on the China coast and inland rivers, the San-Peh Company has developed and now operates a number of steamers. Yu Ya-ching, head of the company, was formerly chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and is now one of the Chinese members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

More New Buildings for Shanghai

According to the building development supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* permits have been issued for new buildings to be constructed in Shanghai. The buildings include a new Lyceum Theater, property of the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club. The building will have a seating capacity for 750 persons. Another apartment house for the French Concession also has been announced, the promoters being the Societe Immobiliere d'Extreme Orient. It will be located on Avenue Petain, will be 8-stories in height, will contain 30 apartments and will cost $500,000. The Asia Realty Company, American concern, has announced new construction projects involving an expenditure of approximately $1,000,000. Most of the construction consists of shops and Chinese residence property, but also included are fourteen new foreign residences in the so-called Columbia Circle district, a new addition in the western district of Shanghai which has been promoted by this company.

Viola Smith Will Address Pan-Pacific Association

Miss A. Viola Smith, American Trade Commissioner, after an extended trip to West China for the past seven weeks, will address the Pan-Pacific Association at tiffin on June 27. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be present and will talk on the Good Road Movement in China. Miss Smith will speak on "Highway Development in West China." The tiffin will be held in the Jacobean room of the Cathay Hotel.

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Cause No. 3273
Estate No. 721

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of VERNER GEORGE LYMAN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 7, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LILIAN J. LYMAN, Executrix.
261 Bubbling Well Road.

Shanghai, China.
June 3, 1930.

Chekiang's Extensive Plans for Electrical Development

BY HOLLIS H. ARNOLD

The extensive program of development of the Commission of Construction of Chekiang Province necessitates an ample supply of electrical power, generated with a maximum efficiency, and provision for distribution throughout the lowlying agricultural districts for drainage and irrigation, and to the important cities for industrial plants.

The Provincial Government passed a resolution to reorganize the Dah Yoh Lee Electricity Works of Hangchow and members of the Re-adjustment Committee weres elected from the Stock Holders, Chamber of Commerce, Construction Commission and Electricity Bureau for the purpose of making a study of the financial status of the plant under the former management and for recommending a method of financing the indebtedness to stockholders and other creditors. The recommendations of this committee were approved by the stockholders and the Provincial Government and the control was vested in the Chekiang Electricity Bureau.

The revenues for the first year's operation under this plan have been more than ample for meeting financial obligations in conformity with the plan adopted by the Committee.

The Chekiang Provincial Government has authorised and issued Construction Bonds, to the amount of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) which are to be retired in eighteen installments at six month intervals during a period of nine years. These bonds were discounted 2% and the rate of interest is 8%, payable semiannually. The bonds are secured by the revenue from a surtax on land, from which one million six hundred thousand dollars ($1,600,000) per annum is appropriated for refunding the principal and interst.

The amount received from the sale of bonds is to be entirely devoted to the building of a railway between Hangchow and Kiangsu, a highway between Hangchow and Huchow and one million nine hundred and eighty thousand dollars ($1,980,000) has been alloted to the provincial Electricity Bureau.

A program of electrical development, covering a period of five years, is now being formulated, involving the Construction of a fifteen-thousand kilowatt initial unit for a generating station at Hangchow, the re-construction of the electrical distribution system in the City of Hangchow, and the construction of transmission lines to Yuhang, Kashing and Huchow. The construction of irrigation and drainage plants and the addition of the second unit, to the Hangchow Plant, of 15,000 kilowatts capacity and an electric railway system for the City of Hangchow are expected to be started during this period. The construction and equipment of an electric testing laboratory is also contemplated.

The net operating revenue of the Hangchow plant, after providing for interest on indebtedness and reserve for depreciation, is now 20% of the amount of the outstanding capital stock.

There are eighty thousand houses representing potential consumers in the City of Hangchow and electric service is now being provided to sixteen thousand. Additional consumers are being connected at the rate of six hundred per month. Provision is now being made for financing the cost of wiring with installment payments, which is expected to increase the rate of connections from 600 to 800 per month.

Rates to power consumers have been revised and the supply of power to industrial plants within the area of the distribution system is increasing at the rate of 100 kilowatts connected load per month, and provision is being made for connecting additional large mill and factory loads of more than 2,000 kilowatts.

The extensive areas of agricultural land, which are now flooded during the summer months and which may be economically drained with motor driven pumps, will provide ample load to fully utilise the capacity of the plant equipment and the Electricity Bureau is now planning for the construction and operation of pumping plants.

Surplus plant capacity will be available during the winter months for electric heating and the rate of growth of this class of load during the past winter has shown that the extent to which this class of load can be developed largely depends upon the rates which can be maintained for this service.

A high ratio between the amount representing the average load and that representing the maximum load for this plant will permit of a correspondingly high operating efficiency. If the expectations of the Electricity Bureau are realized in maintaining a load factor in excess of 60%, the efficiency of the plant now under construction will compare favorably with the best plants now in operation; and even with exceptionally low rates for service, annual profits of 20% on the invested capital, may be expected.

The inter-connection of isolated plants now under private management with the Government controlled system will provide power for lighting which may be marketed by the existing companies and extend the area where power service is available at low rates for drainage, irrigation and industrial development.

During the past year the operating expenses of the Hangchow plant have been reduced from fify-six thousand dollars ($56,000) to forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000) per month while the gross receipts have been increased from eighty thousand dollars ($80,000) to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) per month.

The operating expense is now being maintained at 40% of the amount of the gross receipts.

The provision of funds from the issue of Provincial Government Construction Bonds and the surplus earnings from the operation of the plant have been utilized to obtain bank credits for financing the program of development for a period of three years.

Chinese Ministers Abroad to be Paid in Gold

A recent announcement was made at Nanking that the monthly appropriations for the Government's Legations abroad will henceforth be remitted in gold. Previous to the silver slump, the various Chinese diplomatic officials abroad received their salaries and expenses in silver dollars but with the decline in the value of silver the remittances dwindled considerably.

Famine Conditions in Chekiang

News from Chekiang published in the *Sinwanpao* is to the effect that a serious famine situation exists in the east of that province. It is stated that something like 120,000 bags of Siagon rice have been sent from Shanghai to Wenchow since February 1 to relieve the situation. In addition, the Chekiang Provincial Government has placed direct orders with the Chinese merchants of Annam and Siam to supply another huge quantity and a number of vessels are being chartered especially to carry the grain to Chekiang.

American Minister Asks for Removal of Legation to Shanghai

A recent *United Press* dispatch from Washington stated that a recommendation for the removal of the American Legation in China from Peiping to Shanghai had been received by Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, from Nelson T. Johnson, United States Minister, Mr. Johnson expressed the opinion in his message that Shanghai was a satisfactory centre from which the Legation business could be transacted. The message went on to say that Nanking has never been considered as a site for the Legation, because it is felt that there is no assurance that Nanking will maintain its present political importance. Several Washington officials were quoted as saying that the removal of the Legation from Peiping would relieve the United States of the necessity for maintaining the U. S. Marine Guard there. Said guard costs each year an amount equivalent to what would be spent in removing the Legation, it was stated.

Ford Moter Hire Service Sues "Medium"

A rather amusing situation was brought out in a case at the British Supreme Court in Shanghai June 16 when the Ford Hire Service sued Helen Piper, a "medium", for unpaid hire-car chits. It was not claimed that the defendant was "bad pay," merely that the Ford Hire people were not willing to be bound by the figures the defendant had written on the chits as the amount due, their contention being that it was no part of the customer's privilege to write in the amount of the hire, but merely to indicate the time. J. F. Bishop, who appeared as the complaining witness for the Ford Hire people, stated that they "had a special way of computing the amount owing." Pressed by the defendant's lawyer, however, to explain the system as it applied to several of the chits in dispute the witness was compelled to admit that he could not do so. The lawyer then sarcastically suggested that the case be postponed until the Ford people could bring somebody to court who could explain the system. The Judge thereupon granted an adjournment. The total amount claimed is $41.75.

Silver Remains Fairly Steady

Silver (Mexican dollars) during the week fluctuated between about Mex 3.70 and $3.95 to the gold dollar. One of the Japanese banks in Shanghai commenced the shipment of silver bars away from Shanghai. The first lot consisted of 1,100 bars, which is the equivalent of 1,200,000 ounces, and it is stated that further shipments will be made not only to London but to Bombay and Hongkong as well. The shipments were made to fill forward contracts. Gambling in gold bars continued feverishly during the week, the record price of 600 having been reached June 16.

Kuo Min says that in view of the declining exchange rate of the silver dollar the Committee for the Reorganization of Commercial Organizations in Shanghai in a circular to the local commercial guilds suggests that in all import and export transactions, the prices of merchandise should be definitely fixed according to the exchange rate at the time when the contracts are made so as to avoid losses resulting from any subsequent drop in exchange.

Hongkong Will Stick by Silver for the Present

An interesting point in connection with the silver situation is that the committee appointed by the Government of Hongkong to enquire into the Colony's currency agrees that the present currency is the most advantageous one for the purposes of the trade of the Colony, although it suffers from blemishes. The committee advises a more extended use of silver bullion. The committee is inclined to recommend, however, in case China should see her way some time suddenly to adopt a gold basis and in order that Hongkong should be ready to anticipate the event, that all available data should be put before expert opinion and a feasible scheme worked out whereby the transfer of the Colony's currency from a silver to a gold basis may be effected smoothly and with as little trouble and expense as possible.

The Hongkong Government has begun to enforce an embargo preventing the wholesale importation of Mexican dollars. No one except with the permission of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports can import Mexican dollars, nor in excess of fifty dollars at one time.

Silver Crisis to be Discussed at Conference in Mexico City

Mexico has drawn up a program for a world conference to find a way to settle the silver crisis, according to a recent *Reuter* telegram from New York. The date of the conference has not yet been decided but all silver-producing and silver-consuming countries will be invited to send representatives. The President of Mexico has also ordered the creation of a national mining council to regulate the production of silver and to help the miners withstand the present crisis.

American Minister Protests Against Film Censorship Fees

Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister in China, recently addressed a note to the Waichiaopu, protesting against the collection of censorship fees on foreign-made films. Mr. Johnson says this constitutes a discrimination against American films and is therefore contrary to the Sino-American tariff agreement concluded in the autumn of 1928 between J. V. A. Mac-Murray and T. V. Soong in Peiping. Recently the government established a film censorship bureau for the purpose of censoring both Chinese and foreign pictures. A small fee is charged for foreign pictures.

Dr. C. T. Wang Makes Report on Revision of Treaties

In a recent interview at Nanking, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that treaty revision work is in progress despite political disturbances. The Sino-Cuban Treaty of Amity and Commerce is to be signed at Havana shortly. As regards the abolition of Extraterritoriality, Minister C. C. Wu is negotiating at Washington with the U. S. State Department while Sir Miles Lampson has been requested to come to Nanking soon. Sino-French negotiations will also be commenced when M. Wilden, the new French Minister, arrives in China. Dr. Wang added that the retrocession of foreign concessions and leased territories is the Ministry's most important work for the current year. A number of committees have already been appointed for the study of the "Concessions" problems.

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SHANGHAI

Men and Events

St John's University, Shanghai, will hold its fifty-first commencement in the Auditorium, Saturday, June 28, at 5 p. m.

Mrs. F. A. Cumming of Shanghai has announced the engagement of her younger daughter, Eileen ("Jimmy") to S. D. Begg.

W. J. Fronk of Haskins & Sells departed for Japan on a business trip end of last week. Mr. Fronk will return to Shanghai in August.

Mr. and Mr. F. Robert Barrett are recent arrivals in Shanghai. Mr. Barrett is a new employe in the Dollar Steamship Line Inc., office.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Whittaker and their children have returned to Shanghai from a year's visit in the United States. They are living temporarily at the Majestic Hotel.

Mrs. D. F. R. McMullen of Chefoo, her mother, Mrs. H. L. Angell, and Mrs. McMullen's two children, Elizabeth and Robert, returned last week from a trip to the United States.

A dinner for members of the foreign and Chinese press was given by members of the Chinese National Bar Association at the Sing Hwa Loh restaurant, Foochow Road, on June 13.

Miss Jane Sze, a graduate of the McTyiere School and a niece of Dr. Alfred Sze, and Dr. Wen Yu-ping, were married in the Church of Our Savior, Dixwell road, Shanghai, June 14.

Hallett F. Abend, China correspondent of the New York *Times*, returned back in Shanghai from a business and pleasure trip to the United States on the *s.s. Empress of Canada*.

It is announced that the president of the Great Northern Railway, Mr. Budd, will make a tour of the Orient in August. Mr. Budd is one of the outstanding figures in American railway circles.

Correspondence between Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, and Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, on the subject of Extraterritoriality in China was published in London June 13.

F. J. Twogood has been made manager of the North China branch of the Standard Oil Company of New York to succeed P.S. Hopkins, who resigned from the company recentiy to become head of the Shanghai Power Company.

Prof. Bristow Adams, editor of publications of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, was in Shanghai for a few hours on his way round the world. Prof. Adams is making a special study of agricultural conditions in Hawaii and the Philippines.

A recent issue of the New York *Sun* relates that the conservatism of Chinese laundrymen in that city has yieded in one respect, viz., that the duplicate check given to the customer is to bear a number in English so as to avoid disputes which previously arose when only Chinese characters were used.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has issued as notification that from July 7, "the use of persons, animals, vehicles and conveyances in the roadways or footpaths for the sole purpose of displaying advertisements is prohibited." This new regulation is to be enforced with a view to better traffic regulation.

Word was received at Nanking during the week that the Sino-Belgian Agreement for the rendition of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin was formally ratified by the Belgian Chamber of Representatives on the 12th inst. The Agreement is to be submitted to the Belgian Senate shortly.

The Rev. E. W. Luccock, pastor of Community Church, Shanghai, at the Sunday morning service on June 22, will discuss the question, "Why are so-called irreligious people more attracted to Jesus than they are to His Church?" There will be special music by the men's quartet and a song by Mrs. Frank Rawlinson.

Contributions in support of the fund to pay the expenses of Captain A. E. N. Howard and P. K. Takaiwa as the representatives of Shanghai at the Conference of the International Entente at Geneva against the Third International are stated to be coming in rapidly, $ 5,000 having already been promised. A total of $9,000 is expected to be raised.

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking during the week stated that Dr. Thomas F. Millard, adviser to the Chinese Government, will sail on the s.s. *President Grant* for the United States June 21. He will attend the sessions of the International Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., and will act as an observer at the annual meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva. Dr. Millard expects to be away until early in 1931.

Friends of Dean John H. Wigmore of Northwestern University of Chicago have issued a *Memorial* in support of his appointment as a member of the Permanent Court of Internationai Justice, which has been published in pamphlet form bilingually (English and French). The Memorial states that his appointment would be a deserved reward for a life which has been lived unselfishly and nobly for the advancement of the human race.

The engagement of Miss Dorothy Hykes to Harry E. Stevens, United States Consul stationed at Shanghai, has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hykes, 101 Rue Massenet. Mr. Stevens returned from leave in the United States last week. Miss Hykes is a graduate of the Shanghai American School and completed her education at the Normal School in Pennsylvania. Mr. Stevens is a graduate of the University of California.

In an address at Los Angdes before the National Foreign trade Convention May 21, James A. Farrell, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, stated that the international commerce of the world is passing through a period which finds no close parallel in recent years and measured by the usual standard of the dollar values of exports and imports, its present rate of activity was shown to be considerably slower than that of only a few months previous.

In a recent motor accident at Hankow a soldier messenger attached to General Ho Ying-ching's Headquarters was killed in the French Concession by a Japanese naval motor truck. The Chinese authorities therefore made a protest to the Japanese Consular officials demanding an apology and compensation. The Chinese papers state that the Japanese authorities have tendered an apology. The body of the soldier was removed from the roadway by the Chinese authorities.

T. Y. Chang and Li Tse-zan are to be appointed Assistant Municipal Advocates attached to the Shanghai Special District Court. Mr. Chang is at present connected with the B. A. T. Mr. Li is a former member of the judiciary at Nanking. With the confirmation of the new appointees the number of Municipal Advocates will be increased to seven. R. T. Bryan, Chief Municipal Advocate, is at present assisted by Messrs. R. S. W. Winter, K. S Kum, P. Y. Ru, Y. D. Wong, and C. P. Wu.

Douglas Jenkins, for the past seven years American Consul-General at Canton, has been transferred to Hongkong, the transfer to be effective on October 1. James E, McKenna, another member of the Canton consulate has been transferred to Washington. Culver Chamberlain, who has been stationed at Yunnanfu, will be transferred to Canton in the place of Mr. McKenna, while Harry E. Stevens of the American Consulate-General at Shanghai will be transferred to Yunnanfu. Thus far there has been no announcement of a successor for Mr. Jenkins at Canton.

U. S. Trade Commissioner at Manila Makes Report

A report made by George C. Howard, U.S. Trade Commissioner at Manila, January 21, 1930, recently released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, states that basic economic conditions in the Philippine Islands changed but little during the first half of 1929 from the prosperous situation which existed in 1928. From July to the end of the year, however, general business activities declined, largely as the result of low prices which prevailed for Philippine products. It was believed that purchasing power fell off generally during the last six months and, while import trade for the year as a whole was higher than in 1928, goods did not go into consumption entirely and there was a much heavier carryover at the end of the year than existed twelve months earlier. Although the business turnover was larger than in 1928, profits were definitely smaller. Agricultural production reached new high levels in most of the principal crops and in spite of lower prices, total export values compared favorably with those of the previous year.

Credit conditions showed no improvement, although many firms adopted saner practices because of the increasingly strict attitude of banks regarding loans and overdrafts.

New corporations numbering 344 were registered during the year, with a total authorized capital of 55,000,000 pesos of which 15,000,000 pesos were subscribed and 11,600,000 paid in.

Continued Disorder in India

There is no indication of the disorders in India subsiding. Daily telegrams tell of riots, the sentencing of conspirators and the movement of troops.

The first effect of the Viceroy's Ordinance against intimidation was seen at Bombay June 16 when the police arrested 26 followers of Gandhi who were picketing shops selling foreign cloth inside the European business quarter. They were sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labor. Immediately following their arrest, their places outside the shops were taken by more civil disobedience volunteers, who were promptly arrested. Subsequently 45 other followers of Gandhi, of whom 12 are women, were arrested in a suburb of the city for picketing liquor premises.

Conspirators Sentenced

A special tribunal at Alipore June 14 completed the trial of twenty-seven Bengalis charged with conspiracy to manufacture or possess explosives. Niran Jan and Sen Gupte, two of the leaders of the conspiracy, were sentenced to transportation for ten years, five others to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and eleven to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from three to five years. Eight persons were acquitted, four of whom were immediately rearrested under the Bengal Ordinance.

At Sholapur, June 14, a hundred Congress volunteers, carrying the Nationalist flag, alighted at the railway station but the police arrested them as they were entering the city and deported 82, while the remaining 18 were tried and sentenced to one month's hard labor and a fine of 20 rupees each.

Similar incidents were reported from nearly all parts of the country.

'New British Army for China"

Ghadar Ghandora, a bi-weekly journal published at Nanking and devoted to the "declaration of revolution," contains in its issue of June 1 a contribution from "Pagal" as follows:

The *North-China Daily News*, the official British newspaper in Shanghai, in its issue of May 19th, writes:—'Owing to the refusal of the British Government to supply soldiers to protect ships from attack by pirates in South China waters certain shipping companies have decided to organize their own guards. These will be Russians, whose selection will be conducted by the Shanghai Municipal Police. The selected men will be furnished with special uniforms and supplied with British Government rifles and must sign contracts to serve as servants of the British Government.'

"It must be recalled that, up till now, the shipping companies in question used to employ the Indian guards on board their ships, but these Indians were in no way under the Companies' control, They were under the direct Control of the Hongkong Police who never missed a chance to use them as tools of British Imperialism against the rising Chinese aspirations. The time being changed, the Indians are no longer going to be used as the running dogs of the British. So the British have turned to the white Russians to do the filthy work which the Indians now have refused to do. It is, of course, a peculiar fact that these private guards of the shipping companies should be selected by Captain E. R. Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner of S. M. Police and Captain Wolfe, Chief of the Hongkong Police, who will come to Shanghai to make the final selection.

We inform the Chinese Government in particular and the Chinese people in general that the British are organizing new armies under the good name of private guards for shipping companies but their primary purpose is for oppressing China.

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Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

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No. 2

French Ruthlessness in Indo-China

Recent news from Indo-China is that thirteen more Indo-Chinese Nationalists, including Ihaihoe, the brilliant young leader of the Indo-Chinese Nationalist Party, have been executed.

The Socialist and Radical papers in Paris papers publish in full Ihaihoe's political testament, written in gaol while awaiting execution. The document, full of his burning love of his country and of denunciation of the "corruption, repression and maladministration" of the French authorities in Indo-China, is stated by the *Transocean Kuomin* service not to have shown the slightest trace of Communist influence, but was avowedly aimed at a Democratic Republican regime, if possible in co-operation with France.

Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris June 13, M. Pietri, the Minister for the Colonies, declared that the recent disturbances in Indo-China were undoubtedly due to propaganda from Communist organisations, which were richly financed and strictly disciplined. He said that these organizations were working in connection with the Bolshevist headquarters at Canton. He added that the French position in Indo-China had not been in any way undermined.

The ensuing debate on Indo-China was at times extremely lively. After the Minister of Colonies, replying to criticism from the opposition, had placed all blame for the unrest "among the simple natives" on the Communists, the latter taunted the Minister with articles wherein it is asserted that the overlapping of authority of the Governor of Indo-China and the Home Office, as well as the elimination of natives from the administration, was chiefly responsible for the recent events in Indo-China.

A recent *Kuo Wen* message from Peiping stated that according to information received from French sources, the strict censorship at present conducted by the French in Indo-China had as its object the checking of Communist activities. In Kuangsi, the Communists are said to be very active and the action of the French should be considered merely as procautionary.

U. S. Rules Bombing Airplanes May Not be Sent to Russia

The United States Government has adopted a policy of banning shipments of war equipment to Russia on the ground that it has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet, according to a recent *Reuter* despatch from Washington. As a consequence, 20 bombing aeroplanes which were recently ordered by the Soviet Government will not be dispatched. The Soviet press is stated to be indignantly commenting on the action of the United States Government.

French Sailors and Chinese Police Clash at Hankow

An American sailor ("Cappy" Ricks of the U.S.S. *Guam*) was injured in the leg during a melee in the Erh Yao Road, the cabaret district of Hankow, June 13, between some French sailors and the Chinese police outside the Palermo Cafe. He was struck by a bullet while watching the battle and was immediately taken back to the ship to receive medical attention. Although all the arrested French sailors have been handed back to the French naval authorities by the Chinese, a controversy has arisen as to who actually fired the first shot—the party of French sailors or the Chinese police.

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Community Church Issues Tenth Annual Report

The Community Church, Shanghai, has just issued its tenth annual report. The church started with 251 charter members ten years ago. The report states that a splendid piece of property (approximately two acres) in the midst of Shanghai's largest English speaking residence area, and directly across from the American School, has been purchased, and the first unit of a three unit church building has been erected. This has been accomplished at a cost of about $110,000 U. S. Currency, all but $2500 of which is an investment of the Shanghai community. Under able pastoral leadership (Dr. Freeman, Mr. Drury, and Dr. Latimer) and with the co-operation of earnest Christian laymen the resident membership of the church has increased to 438, and the church organization has become a fact of influence and consequence in the life of Shanghai.

Reports were made by the Rev. E. W. Luccock, the pastor; Dr. J. C. McCracken, of the Governing Board; Paul F. Brown of the Membership Committee; C. L. Boynton of the Public Service Committee; E. F. Harris and H. Maxey Smith of the Finance Committee; C. D. Meinhardt, treasurer; C. W. Petitt, general superintendent of the Church School; R. P. Roberts of the House and Ground Committee; Mary H. Freeman of the Social Committee; Helen F. Viloudaki of the Music Committee; Charles E. Patton of the Publicity Committee; Eva R. Dunbar of the Benevolence Committee; M. C. Guss of the Vestrymen; R. G. Viloudaki, Recreation; E. S. Wise of Quantaince Club, Edith M. Robertson of the Woman's Auxiliary; Mrs. J. M. Rogers, treasurer; Carrie L. McMullen of the Senior Christian Endeavor; Mary Fay McMullen and Elizabeth McLaughlin of the Junior Christian Endeavor; Buelah N. Smith of the Navy 'Y' Committee; Bertha Glass of the Camp Fire Girls; F. Rawlinson, Internatianal Friendship; S. C. Hylbert, Boy Scouts; and John Espey, Tuxis.

Revision of China Airways Contract Is Agreed Upon

According to a *Kuo Min* report from Nanking on June 17, representatives of the Ministry of Communications and the China Airways, Inc. have agreed upon a revised contract for the operation of the Shanghai-Hankow air mail and passenger service.

It is understood, the message states, that the corporation will be reorganized in accordance with Chinese law and that 55 percent of the shares of the new corporation will be subscribed by the Chinese Government and the remainder by the China Airways.

Many Colleges Register with Ministry of Education

A recent message from Nanking advises that the following private universities have been duly registered with the Ministry of Education: Amoy University, Nanking University, Taitung University, Shanghai College, Kuang Hwa University, Tai Hsia University, Yenching University, Nankai University, Soochow University, Chun Hwa University, The China Public Institute, The Peking Union Medical College and the Shanghai College of Law.

Hupeh Objects to Foreign Claims Being Presented Direct

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hupeh Provincial Government in a recent communication requests that the various foreign diplomatic authorities be notified that henceforth foreign nationals resident in China who have sustained losses or damages as a result of robbery or brigandage must not present claims for compensation directly to the local government concerned, but should make them to the National Government through diplomatic channels.

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CHINESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL

June, 1930

THE SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

CHINESE MODERN MINTS
By Fang Fu-an

SHANGHAI, WORLD'S LARGEST JADE MANUFACTURING CENTER
By B. Y. Lee

HERB GROWING IN KIENKIAO, CHEKIANG
By Chang Bintze

STRIKES IN SHANGHAI, 1928 AND 1929

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Who's Who in China

Miss Wu Yi-fang, college president, born at Wuchang, Hupei January 26, 1893; attended Hangchow Girls' School; Laura Haygood Girls' School, Soochow; Union Hangchow Girls' School; received her A. B. degree from Ginling College; M.A. and Ph. D. degrees, University of Michigan, U.S.A.; honorary D. Sc. degree from St. John's University; taught at the Peking Girls' Normal School for two years; taught at Peking Girls' Higher Normal School three years; head of English department, Peking Girls' Higher Normal School one year; since 1928 she has been president of Ginling College, Nanking; member Sigma xi honorary fraternity; address: Ginling College, Nanking.

Miss Wu Yi-fang
吳貽芳

Chang Fu-liang, rural worker; born at Shangahi March 9, 1889; received his preliminary education at St. John's 1903-09; went to America in the first group of Indemnity students in 1909; Ph. B. degree from Yale University, 1913; M. F. degree, 1915; professor of botany and forestry at Yale-in-China, University, Changsha, 1915-21; holder of a graduate scholarship at Harvard University in Chinese dendrology and landscape architecture 1921-22; professor at Yale-in-China University and dean of the Middle School department, 1922-26; post-graduate student in agriculture at the University of Georgia with M. S. A. degree, 1927; made an extensive field study on China's rural conditions 1927-29; He is at present rural secretary of the National Christian Council of China; writer of a number of articles on China's rural life, forestry, agricultural education, etc. in the *Chinese Recorder*, the *Journal of Arts and Sciences*, *Christian Year Books*, *Educational Review*; author of "The Christian Rural Movement;" address: National Christian Council, 2a Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Chang Fu-liang
張福良

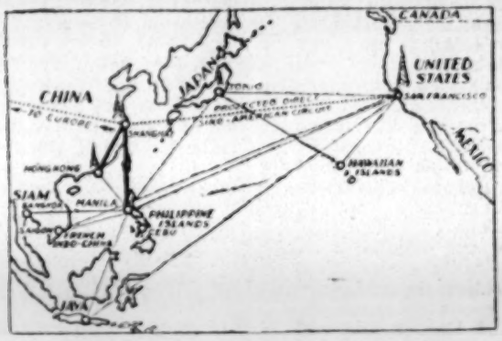
Wong Kwong, shipbuilding engineer; born at Hongkong in 1875; was graduated from Queen's College, Hongkong after which he joined the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for a special course in shipbuilding; after this he was consecutively with Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, Hongkong; the Shanghai Engineering Shipbuilding and Dock Company, Shanghai; and Bailey and Company's Shipyard, Hongkong; went to Hankow in 1907 and started the Yangtseze Engineering Works, which now has the only bridge shop in China and a 100-ton blast furnace; he was recently appointed managing director of Sui Fung Company and the Mutual Trading Company, Hankow; address Sui Fung Company, Hankow, Hupeh.

Wong Kwong
王光

Sun Si-yung Customs official; a native of Shantung province, born in 1886; studied at Peking University; was graduated from the Customs College, Peking, 1915; teacher at Tengchow Government School, 1904-08; secretary of Red Cross Society, 1910; departmental chief of foreign affairs, Revolutionary Government, Shantung, 1911; served in the Customs service, Tientsin, 1915-24; Customs service, Shanghai, 1924-27; technical expert, National Tariff Commission and concurrently supervisor of Custom Surtax Bureau, Shanghai, 1928; assistant secretary to the deputy commissioner, Inspectorate General of Customs, 1929 to the present; address: Inspectorate General of Customs, Nanking.

Sun Si-yung
孫思永字愼修

RADIO WAITS TO SERVE CHINA



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New Books of Interest in the Far East

America's Future in Foreign Trade

America Looks Abroad, by Paul M. Mazur, The Viking Press, New York, 1930. 229 *page.*

The sub-title of this book is The New Economic Horizons. It was written since the stock-market crash of October, 1929, in America and therefore contains very recent facts and speculations as to the future of business in America. It is a timely and scholarly appraisal of present conditions, tendencies and dangers. In the words of the author's preface, "It is a matter of fact that the ten years from 1920 to 1930 became a period of economic activity and progress unexampled in the history of the nation. . . A new period, with uncertain possibilities, stretches ahead. It would be easy, of course, in view of America's past achievements, to rely upon American ingenuity, American resilience, and American economic destiny. Such faith is undoubtedly of great importance but it cannot fill the need for an inclusive survey of the means by which new life may be instilled into industry and commerce. The important sources of America's past prosperity are by no means exhausted. The automobile, building, obsolesence, and installment selling will continue to play their role, but they seem for the most part to be no longer capable of giving impetus to a rate of development such as dramatized the era of 1920-1930. The needs of progress and the demands of industry require other sources—new in character or still rich in residual possibilities. Of these, the one that promises most for the next decade of American business is world trade. . . . Every people has the right to make its own choice between an economic evil and what appears to be a cultural evil. There can of course be no quarrel with Europe should she prefer, for cultural reasons, to dismiss whatever in American methods might benefit her industrially. But whatever may be said against 'Americanization', Europe is at present under-going radical economic changes in that direction; and if she desires to recover her pre-War status, even more that is American in character can be used effectively. America, too, must undergo a radical change in method and outlook. Her primary requirements are less provincialism in politics and a more carefully considered foreign economic policy."

As to what is to develop in the next ten years the author feels strongly that the chief resource for America is in world trade; he doubts if industry can carry much more without foreign expansion. "Fields and vistas other than industrial are by no means out of the question. Very real possibilities exist in the farming and export activities of America. The farm problem of the United States has been acute for some years, although, perhaps, in essence it is not quite as serious as the agricultural interests would make it out to be. On the other hand, the economics of the farm situation is so obviously unfavorable to the agrarian districts, that it cannot be as easily dismissed as it is by industrial and banking interests of the East. There is in a country like the United States a serious maladjustment when industry enjoys the benefits of protection and agriculture bears the burdens of free trade. . . The development of American world trade presents one of the most potent instruments for the prosperity of the future, although it presents at the same time one of the thorniest problems any nation can face in the continuation of its past records of industrial activity."

In his study of The Balance of Trade it is shown how America, contrary to usual mathematical principles, has for a decade, maintained both creditor status and an export balance. "America has directly or indirectly financed Europe's purchases. A policy has been pursued abroad by America similar to the deferred payment plan in the home market."

Mr. Mazur has several chapters on the Tariff and its bearing and effect on American trade. He shows the origin, growth and dangers of the present system. In reference to the foreign appeals to America, protesting against raising of tariffs in 1929 the protesting nations acted in exactly the same way that the United States did one hundred and thirty years ago when her Secretary of State voiced American protests against the conditions of trade between America and Europe. The following sen-

tences are from the chapter entitled The Imminent War of Tariffs: "In the future, European protest will probably not be limited to words sent across the invisible path of radio or to deprecatory gestures and an air of resignation. If America resorts to her sovereign right as a nation, so may the European nations, should words fail to have any effect upon Washington. They can determine their own tariff policy with as much right as America determines hers. Barriers might then rise on both sides of the Atlantic, until the only question would be one of relative altitude and effectiveness. . . . The moral gesture of the Kellogg Pact and the equivocal flirtation which the United States has been carrying on with the League of Nations seem, in the light of America's tariff egoism, exhibitions of the grossest hypocrisy. . . . Altruism is difficult to discover among the motives of any of the original combatants (of the War). . . . . The possibility of a United States of Europe is at least a constructive thought, even if difficult of realization. The idea is receiving consideration from some of the keenest minds of Europe and will probably be productive of many more discussions within the various states and in the League of Nations, where it is scheduled to be reported upon in the near future. . . . It may seem strange that a policy as domestic as the American tariff seems to be can have such far-reaching effects upon the organization of another continent. Nevertheless, the attitude of America in respect to tariff is, in effect, a foreign policy. . . . There is exquisite irony in a tariff which, though designed to maintain America's industrial isolation, embroils her in difficulties abroad, and which, although established as a protection for industry, creates instead a situation that may hurt the business of the country."

Regarding the War debt, the economist is not so sure that a demand for payment is "good business"; "It happens, however, that there is a business reason for at least some consideration of debt cancellation on the part of America. When in the long run America must accept an import balance, Europe will have to pay the interest and principal on her war loans in goods. A third of a billion dollars or more is certain to represent this war-debt obligation unless previously cancelled or reduced The cancellation of the debt is equivalent to the loss of an asset and the elimination of an income that would normally swell the United States Treasury without recourse to taxation of the American people. At the same time, the elimination of the war debt as a factor would reduce the surplus of imports over exports that America will have to accept by over a third of a billion. Over three hundred million dollars' worth of competitive goods would be eliminated from the markets of the United States, if cancellation were effected."

After discussing probable effects of a tariff war the author takes up financial factors of amelioration, and non-financial factors, as well as "triangular foreign trade" as a method of tariff circumvention. He shows the difference in demand between America and Europe, and makes a most interesting study of the consumption rate in each continent. "Thrift undoubtedly conserves the capital and wealth of a nation, but thrift does not build industry, and it is almost axiomatic that a nation whose population does not consume in leisure time must have less to produce in its hours of labor. It may be sound to conserve natural resources—although nowadays science with its inventiveness makes the necessity less urgent—but to limit national consumption is to keep production on a bread-and-water diet. There is a decided similarity between the present thrift policy of Europe and the fallacious theory which a century and a half ago prompted her to hinder the exportation of specie as a way of safeguarding national prosperity. . . . The principles of thrift and caste consumption so generally accepted in Europe are, of questionable value from an industrial point of view." In other words, the author thinks thrift may not prove the wisest thing for industry.

Mr. Mazur's conclusion is that for international trade to be of the greatest benefit there should be proper procedure on the part of both Europe and America. "For America, there is need for a non-political, economically sound handling of the tariff policy. For Europe, only radical changes in method, ideas, and social attitudes can release the powers necessary for successful efforts in the markets of the world. . . . The way out of the international economic dilemma that the War created winds along the highways of international trade, and the principals on the new scene will be America and Europe—once Europe has become industrially-minded and America internationally-minded. The vision does not, however, end with a lifeless barter of goods. In front of the counters, as well as behind them, in all corners of the world, will be millions upon millions of people with higher standards of living than ever, enjoying material benefits such as hundreds of ambitious and noble-minded social reformers are impotent to achieve for them. Moreover, that such an opening up of the sluices of a fuller economic life should show a marked, if not corresponding gain along cultural lines, is a reasonable expectation."

The chief fault of this book is the absence of an index, for there are many topics where cross references would be of value, and a student would find uses for an index on every one of the chapters.

G. B. S.

How Hawaii is Governed

The Government of Hawaii. A Study in Territorial Administration. By Robert M. C. Littler. Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California, 1929.

Robert Louis Stevenson happily gave the title *A Footnote to History* to a book of his which narrated an international episode in a harbor of Samoa in the late nineties. The present book on Hawaii, which is one of the *Stanford Books in World Politics Series*, of which Graham H. Stuart is editor, might similarly be called A Footnote to Government. It deals with the American administration of a population of 348 thousand people, of whom 134 thousand are Japanese, 60 thousand are Filipinos, 25 thousand are Chinese, 37 thousand are American, British, German and Russian, and some 21 thousand are pure Hawaiian; one third of the total population being resident in the city of Honolulu. The situation of the Hawaiian Islands is such, however, that thousanda of people every year, traveling from America to the East or from the East to America, have the opportunity at least for a few hours of seeing the beauty of these islands from the Pali, or enjoying a swim at Waikiki, or feeling the "liquid sunshine" upon their cheeks. To all such people, as to the student of the territorial administration of the United States, this book of Mr. Littler's will prove quite worthwhile.

The first two chapters have useful information about the islands, including the history of the islands up to and including their annexation in 1898 by a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress. An appendix gives in full the Act of April 30, 1900, which provides for the government of the islands. The main part of the book is a commentary upon the government as it has developed under this Act during the course of thirty years. "The two official point of contact between the territorial and the national governments are through the Hawaiian delegate to Congress", who sits in the House of Representatives and has no vote — "and the governor, who is responsible to the Secretary of the Interior." The islands have their own Legislature, of two houses. "The tone of Hawaiian politics in general is neither conspicuously good nor conspicuously bad." But one gathers that Hawaiian autonomy is characterized on the whole by benevolent oligarchy. There is a Democratic party, but "all the sugar planters are Republicans," and "probably as long as sugar is the dominant product of the islands, the Republican party will be the dominant party." At the first session of the legislature "there is always much music and there are many *leis*." It would seem that the real business of administering the islands belongs to the governor, who appoints the 28 department heads, not to mention 254 members of 57 boards. Of these boards the board of health has one of the most interesting records. Its efforts in dealing with leprosy are known to all. For information on this and a multitude of other matters pertaining to the islands this book is highly to be recommended. Not the least interesting fact one learns from it is that with all its differences of races there is no real racial animosity. Opportunity has been equal for all, and one concludes that the United States has done well by the Hawaiian Islands in her thirty years of administration,

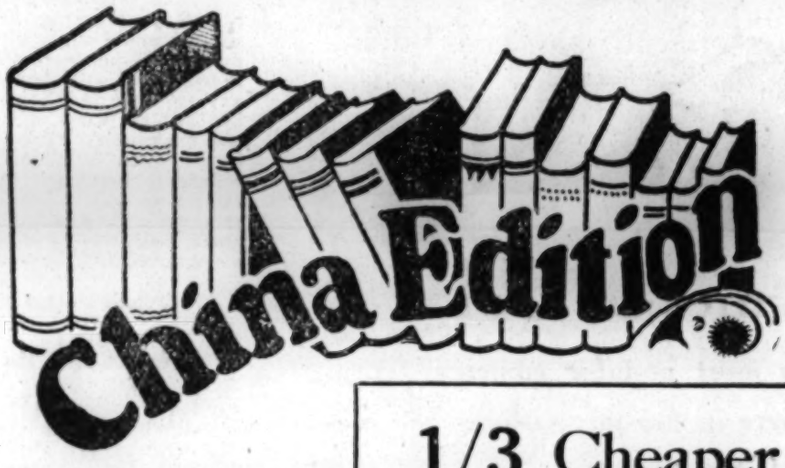
DONALD ROBERTS

St. John's University, June 4, 1930.

Labor Problems

Labor Problems, by Gordon S. Watkins, Ph D. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co.; 1930; 742 pages.

In 1922 Dr. Watkins published "An Introduction to the Study of Labor Problems". The present volume is a revision and enlargement of this excellent treatise which not only brings the material up to date but also includes discussions of several new subjects. As was true of the earlier volume, the new one is particularly characterized by the comprehensiveness of the material covered and



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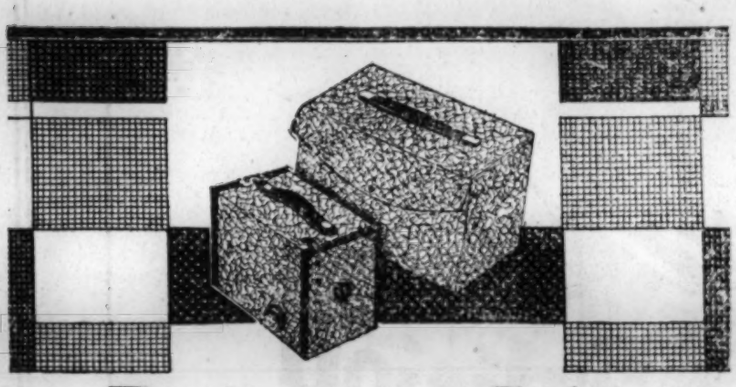

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by the care which is taken to present the most recent figures available and the latest events touching this wide field. Some idea of the range of material covered in this single volume may be gathered from the following. The book is divided into eight sections which deal respectively with the Nature and Development of the Problems, Technological Factors (the influence of the machine), Psychological Aspects, Economic and Social Phases, the Labor Movement, Employers and the Problems, Methods of Industrial Peace, and International Control of the Problems.

As must be expected when a single volume attempts to cover so much ground, however, much of what is gained by being comprehensive is lost by incompleteness in parts. For example, only sixty pages ars utilized to discuss the "aim, policies and technique" of labor organizations, a subject which to the reviewer seems to warrant much more extensive treatment. Dr. Watkins' book, however, is not the only nor even the best known text on labor problems that (as seen by the reviewer) fails at this point. There is much to be said for comprehensiveness, but there is also much to be said for complete treatment of every subject.

As a text-book for either a one term or a full year course in labor problems this volume would undoubtedly prove very satisfactory. When such a broad field is attempted in one term, only limited time can be used on any one topic and the number of topics covered by this book is not only complete but they are well organized. On the other hand, in case the longer time is available, carefully selected collateral readings to accompany the text (which would be necessary and desirable whatever book is selected for the course) would make the deficiency of material in certain spots a matter of little importance,

PHILIP. B. SULLIVAN
St. John's University, May 30, 1930.

A New China Book by Mr. Peffer

Nathaniel Peffer, who spent a considerable portion of 1928 and 1929 in China, is the author of a new book which will be published this fall. The title of Mr. Peffer's new book will be "China: The Collapse of a Civilization." Mr. Peffer, who formerly was engaged in newspaper and correspondence work in China, is now a member of the faculty of Columbia University, N. Y., and in addition is a contributor to various American magazines including *Harper's* and the *New Republic*. Mr. Peffer's previous book which dealt largely with China, "The White Man's Dilemma," attracted considerable interest both in the United States and Europe.

The Round Table

The first article in the June number of *The Round Table* "Towards Peace or War?" is about the Naval Conference. Attention is drawn to the lessons which history—peculiarly instructive in so far as the present is concerned—in the nineteenth century has to teach. He explains the significance of the results aimed at in the sphere of detail. He deals with ships and guns and shows what the agreement means both for the three oceanic Powers, and also for France and Italy. The *Round Table* also discusses the proposed amendments of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Shanghai College to Hold Eighteenth Commencement

The eighteenth annual commencement exercises of the Shanghai College will be held June 31 at 3 p.m. Preceding these exercises many other functions have been taking place. The president gave a farewell party to the senior class at his home June 17. The President and Principal gave a farewell party to the graduating classes of the Senior and Junior Middle Schools at Richmond Hall June 18. A number of functions are taking place Saturday June 21, among them the Middle School commencement, in Yates Hall at 10 a.m. and the alumni dinner at the Great Eastern Hotel at 7 p.m.

New French Minister to China Arrives

The new French Minister to China, M. Wilden, was due to arrive in Shanghai, Friday, June 20, by the French steamer *Chenonceau*. M. Wilden was a former Consul-General in Shanghai. The new Minister has been telegraphed to by a number of old friends of the Shanghai community, asking if he will accept an invitation to a complimentary dinner on Monday, June 23, the day before his departure for the North.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, June 12—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang refuses the request of the Soviet Government to transport troops over the Chinese Eastern Railway to suppress the revolt in the Siberian maritime province.—A Moscow report says that a representative of Feng Yu-hsiang is there attempting to negotiate a million-ruble loan.—A general provincial rehabilitation program for Liaoning is formulated by the Liaoning Provincial Government Committee.—Mongolian Affairs Conference closes.

Friday, June 13—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs dispatches identic telegrams to the foreign ministers concerned asking them to appoint representatives to discuss the sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company.—The State Council in Nanking instructs the Chungshan Mausoleum Park Committee to lay out a large field for the National Track Meet next year.—The Municipality of Greater Shanghai prepares to launch a campaign for funds for the relief of wounded soldiers and refugees in the war zone.

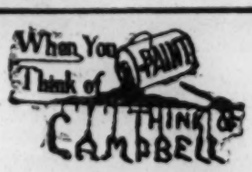
Saturday, June 14—The Sino-Belgian agreement for the rendition of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin ratified by the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, it is reported from Nanking.—The Nanking Government announces plans for the construction of four big power stations along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line to supply electricity to public and private utilities.—September 16 set for the convocation of the National Industrial and Commercial Conference in Nanking.

Sunday, June 15—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that from June 1 Chinese officials residing abroad are to be paid on a gold basis.—The Shanghai Special District Party headquarters decided to petition the Central Government to close down "mushroom universities" which have sprung up in Shanghai.—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang is reported from Nanking to have decided to dispatch troops to assist the Central Government against the Northerners.

Monday, June 16—Moscow reports state that the Sino-Soviet Conference is deadlocked over the question as to whether the formal discussions shall be carried on according to the preliminary Habarovsk Agreement.—The Kwangsi leader, Gen. Lu Huan-yen is assassinated at the Sing Ya Hotel in Canton by one of his bodyguards.—Chiang Kai-shek announces that he will remain at the Lung-Hai front for some time yet directing military operations.

Tuesday, June 17—Approval is given by Chiang Kai-shek for a party of foreign and Chinese journalists to inspect the military situation on the Lung-Hai front.—A Harbin dispatch states that the peasant revolt in the Siberian maritime province continues.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that henceforth foreign nationals who have suffered losses through brigandage must first present their claims to the local authorities and failing to get satisfaction can then present them to the National Government.

Wednesday, June 18—A Nanking dispatch declares that Chang Hsueh-liang is preparing to dispatch four mixed brigades inside the Great Wall as a preliminary step in subjugating the Shansi forces.—Thirteen suspects in the Gen. Lu Huan-yen murder at Canton arrested at Canton.—Representatives of native cigarette manufacturers in Shanghai petition the authorities to devise relief measures for the native tobacco industry which are facing imminent collapse on account of the declining exchange rate.



H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,

Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of JANET ARTHUR Deceased

Cause No. 3276

Estate No. 713

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JANET ARTHUR, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 7, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.

J. Hillcoat Arthur
Hangchow, China.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that acting under instructions from the Government importations of hypodermic syringes or needles can be released by the Customs only on receipt of official communications from the Bureau of Public Health of the Shanghai Municipality (address: Mao Chia Lung, Nantao) certifying that application to import has been found in order by the Bureau.

Liu Chi-wen
Superintendent of Customs
W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 13th June, 1930.

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

June 19, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	153	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99⅜	6.06
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	82½	8.09
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	102¼	4.84
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	95	7.81
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	97	7.81
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	63⅛	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	86¼	7.12
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98⅝	7.13
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104	6.18
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	83	7.54
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	90	6.79
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	92	6.11
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	97	6.89
Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co.	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	104¼	5.69
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	76	8.14
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	90	7.16
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	97	6.29
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	46⅞	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	101½	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	93 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	81⅛	7.40
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	21¼	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	37	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	44	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	40⅛	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	70⅛	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	30⅞	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	50⅛	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	158⅜	—
Central Bank for Agriculture (Germany)	6 % April 15. 1938	91¼	7.47
Rhne Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953 Ex.W.	91¼	6.76
Union Gulf Corporation Collateral Trust	5 % July 1, 1950	99	5.08
American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., $6 Cum. Pfd. Stock		98½	6.09

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, whilst and believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that the National Government has issued the following orders.

(a) The Tientsin Custom House is to be closed temporarily:

(b) The Customs Staff there is to be withdrawn:

(c) Cargo destined for Tientsin will be released upon liquidation of all fiscal obligations.

Liu Chi-wen
Superintendent of Customs.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 19th June, 1930.

O. M. Green, Retiring Shanghai Editor, Given Farewell Receptions

O. M. Green, retiring editor of the *North-China Daily News*, was the guest of honor at a tiffin party given by the Rotary Club on June 12. Following the meal he was introduced by S. H. Peek and proceeded to give a lengthy speech in which he touched on many of the highlights of his 23 years residence in China.

Life in many ways was the same as when he first came to China, he said. Then as now Shanghai was known throughout the Orient as the "Paris of the East." Then as now the staple subjects of conversation were the rottenness of the government, the anarchical state of China and the deplorable condition of trade.

As regards the present government, the speaker believed that Nanking's error lay partly in undue haste and its failure to take the people sufficiently into their confidence and make them feel their part and lot in the government of the country. He urged patience in bringing about changes, declaring that a few months was not long enough to change a system which has been growing for three thousand years. He was most struck with the advances made by the girls of the country and believed that much of China's future is in the hands of the women.

Mr. Green was entertained at a farewell dinner by Feng Ping-nan, well-known Cantonese lawyer, on June 17 and at a tiffin at the Union Club by Chang Nieh-yun on June 18.

The Shanghai American School Annual

This year's annual of the Shanghai American School, "The Columbian," has just come off the press and a glance shows the attempt not only to be one of the finest yet made by a graduating class of this school, but one that would do credit to a much larger school even in America in contents, makeup and printing. The book is bound in a red fabrikoid cover with the words "Columbian '30" in black on the extreme right side of the front. It contains 114 pages printed on fine art paper.

The book is dedicated "to our Chinese neighbors, who have shown us the road of internationalism along which the flowers of Chinese culture are strewn for us to enjoy together with our own flowers of science, goodwill and brotherhood." The foreword reads: "We, the Columbian Staff of 1930, have tried herein to express the true spirit of the Shanghai American School—her ideals of broad-mindedness and love. We have tried to acknowledge the great gifts of culture and friendship from our comrades of other nations, especially China. We offer in return our trust and understanding, for such is our great privilege—the privilege of the American student in the Orient." On the following page is a poem which deserves special note, written by Elisabeth R. Hylbert of the graduating class and titled "Opportunity."

Under appropriately engraved heading pages there follow the various departments, including Faculty, the Classes, Athletics, Organizations, Literature and Life, the Honor Page and finally Advertisements. Deserving of mention are the sketches done by James Williams.

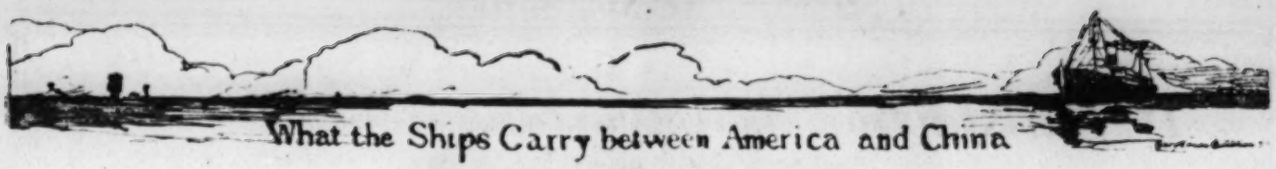
Bank Compradore Pleads Guilty to Tls. 161,713. 79 Misappropriation

Chu Chi-sing, 28, assistant compradore of the Mercantile Bank of India, pleaded guilty in the Special District Court on June 17 of misappropriation of Tls. 161,713. 79 by means of paying to the bank 39 forged native orders and the forgery of deposit receipts. Chu was arrested on the afternoon of June 16 at his home, 1281 Changanli alley, Seward Road.

He disappeared from the bank on May 21, following which the misappropriation was discovered. He declared that Zia Dong-hou and Yu Shih-ling, who have been held as accomplices in the crime, had no knowledge of his forgery. The case was adjourned until June 21, the date set for the hearing of Zia and Yu.

Efforts Being Made to Secure Release of American Missionary

A recent telegram from General Ho Cheng-chun, who is in charge of military operations on the Peiping-Hankow front, stated that he has given urgent instructions to the Magistrate of Loshan District, south Honan, and General Tai Min-chuan to effect the rescue of Clifford King, the American missionary, who was recently captured by bandits.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

PRESID NT CLEVELAND, May 1.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 90	Pls. 89.16
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports	Bls. 14	43.00
Silk, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 21	70.33
Silk Piece Goods		10.49
Egg Albumen, Dried		24
Egg Albumen, Frozen		70
Egg Yolk, Dried		488
Egg Yolk, Frozen		606
Egg Whole Egg, Dried		492
Egg Whole Egg, Frozen		528
Hair, Human		51
Oil, Wood		8,890
Walnuts, Kernels		57
Woodware		3
Skins, Dog, Tanned	Pcs.	7,115
Skins, Fox, Untanned		460
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned		5,000
Skins, Raccoon,		469
Skins, Lamb,		15,390
Skins, Sheep,		2,500
Skins, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned		20,000
Carpets, Woollen		212

SHIDZUOKA MARU, May 2.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Glass, Plate, Unsilvered	Sq.ft.	5,621

PRESIDENT PIERCE May 3.
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	914
Borax		914
Canned Fruits		9
Coffee		23
Milk, Evaporated		279
Oranges, Fresh		95
Sugar, Cube		9
Sugar, White		24
Chocolate	Lb.	816
For Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Motor-truck Chassis		2
Lemons, Fresh		144,750
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	10,511
Paints:		
Enamels		750
Unclassed		370
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	G.Units	412,766

TAIPINGYANG, May 12.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	Pls.	25
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 850	3,089
Flour, Corn		1,580
Grease		734
Paper, Coated		358
Starch		17
Tobacco, Leaf		3,841
Tobacco, Prepared		5
Tobacco, Stalk		988
Motor Passenger Cars	Pcs.	1
Shoes Leather	Pairs	24
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	175,675
Oil, Transformer		13,864

PRESIDENT PRINCE, May 15.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	334
Skins, Dog, Tanned	Pcs.	4,134
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned		1,300
Skins, Badger,		4,190
Skins, Lamb		7,100
Skin Mats, Kid, Tanned		1,760

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular Business Done 5,018,600
June 18.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	June 16	June 17
37⅜	20	Adams Express	25	24⅛
184½	86	American Can	122½	123
199¼	50	American & Foreign Power	missing	65⅛
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	,,	62⅛
130¼	62	American Smelting	,,	59¼
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	209½	209½
246¼	160	American Tobacco "B"	232½	229¼
199	50	American Water Works	missing	85¾
140	67¼	Anaconda Copper	49	47
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	missing	35
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	101¼	102⅛
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	84⅛	85
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	missing	30
61⅛	25	Calumet & Helca	15½	15⅛
296⅞	186	Canadian Pacific Railway	193	191
192	62⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	missing	56½
125⅛	101	Chicago Rock Island	105½	105½
135	26	Chrysler	29	28¾
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	25½	27
140	62	Columbia Gas & Electric	66¼	66⅛
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	missing	17⅞
62	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	20¼	22⅛
26¾	10	Commonwealth Southern	13⅞	14¼
12⅛	1⅝	,, ,, war.	4⅛	3¾
188¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	missing	108½
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	,,	20
126⅝	70	Corn Products	93½	93¾
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	7¼	7¼
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	28½	27¼
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	108	108
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak	209½	209
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	78⅛	80½
93½	41½	Eire Railway	37⅝	37
105⅝	16¼	Fox Film "A"	42¾	42
88⅛	55¼	General Electric	67¾	68¾
81¾	35	General Food	52	53
91⅜	33¼	General Motors	42	42
126½	70	General Railway Signal	missing	80
72	31½	Gold Dust	36½	37⅜
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	missing	26½
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	65½	66
102⅞	46¼	Granby	missing	21
122¼	85½	Great Northern Certificate	81½	Unq
93½	38	Hudson Motors	missing	33¼
102¾	48	International Cement	,,	61½
103½	4¼	International Combu. Eng.	6½	6⅜
142	65	International Harvester	80½	81¼
72¾	25	International Nickel	23	22¼
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	missing	Unq
14¾	5	International Products	,,	3
49¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	42	43⅜
242¾	90	Johns Manville	89	87½
104⅞	46⅜	Kemecott Copper	40½	39¼
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	missing	27⅜
122½	37	Kroger Grocery	,,	24⅞
114⅜	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	90	90¾
108⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	25	27½
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	58¾	54⅜
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific	69⅛	66
156⅞	35¼	Montgomery Ward	37	36¼
62⅞	23¾	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	16½	16½
256½	160	New York Central	159⅜	161½
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	73⅞	75
146½	58⅛	Pacific Lighting	75⅛	78⅛
32¼	13	Packard Motor Car	14	13¼
77¼	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	56	56¾
110	72⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	72⅝	73⅝
30	13	Pennroad Corporation	11⅝	11⅞
47	24¼	Philips Petroleum	32¼	32
137¾	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	94¼	91¼
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	37½	36
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	49¼	49⅜
181	80	Sears Roebuck	71⅝	72½
31¾	19	Shell Union	19¼	19⅜
188	43¾	Simmons Company	26	26⅛
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	58	Unq
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	114	115
243¾	75½	Standard Gas & Electric	93½	95
83	48	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	64¾	64½
48⅛	31¼	Standard Oil of New York	31⅝	31⅞
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	50⅝	51¼
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	51	51⅞
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	60	62⅛
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	30⅜	30⅛
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	69¾	70⅛
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	213	214
162	31	United Aircraft & Transp't	49	50⅛
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59⅝	22	United Gas Improvement	35	34⅞
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	4½	4⅜
65	15	U. S. Rubber	22⅝	22¼
261¾	150	U. S. Steel	158¼	160¾
124½	37½	Vanadium	73	72¾
80¼	30	Warner Bros. Pictures	44⅝	43½
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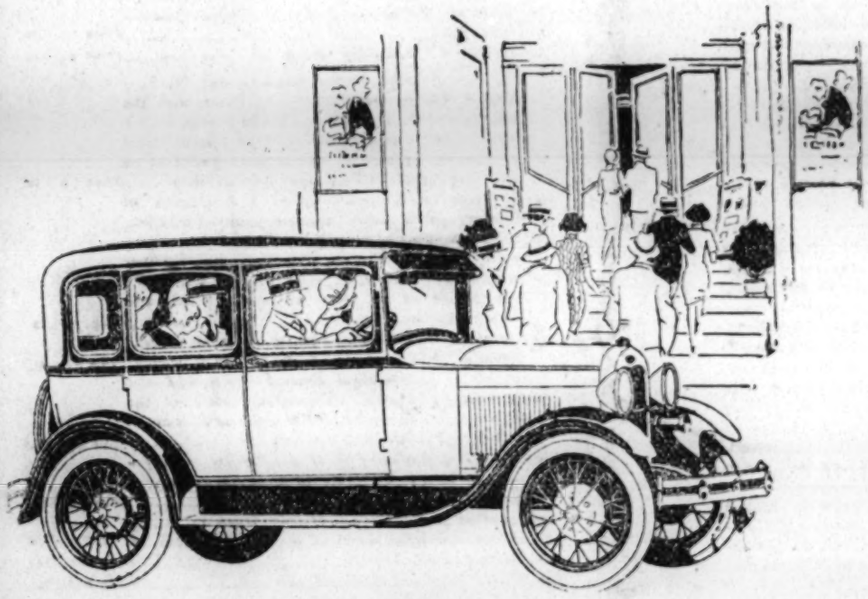

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